ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,194—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Oct.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Monle	20th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Monle	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5100	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 18th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November. SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 1st, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW HATS & CAPS.

"THE VERY LATEST."

A SPECIAL SAMPLE CASE.

NEW BROWN FELTS.
NEW BLACK FELTS.
NEW DRESS HATS.
NEW CLUB STRAWS.
NEW SOFT CAPS.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 16th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 18th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAMER FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY, AND PORT NATAL.

BOMBAY and PERSIA S. S. "HUSENI," or "NASERI," will SAIL on SATURDAY, 20th instant. Good Accommodation for Passengers. Reduced Rates. Freight for Cargo, and Passages apply to

ESSABHOY THAVER,
113, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohola, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be	Rs. 0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
LEMONADE possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1 0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant	1 0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1 0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0 12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1 0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;

or,

Open and decant gently on ice.

Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

TRADE MARK.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.

Our TABLE PLATE will last for

TWENTY YEARS,

AND OUR

TABLE CUTLERY

Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

THE LARGEST STOCK

of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS

For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BAG TOP CAPS. FROM Rs 3.

FROM Rs. 6-12.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

"The Old and Honourable Style of WINE MERCHANTS."

OF ALL RETAILERS!
OF ALL RETAILERS!!

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality in India.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	80 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	81 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	39 0
Saumur (De Neuville's)	35 0	38 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	.....

And others.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	40 8
Hochheimer	32 8	34 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	29 8

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	46 8
Larose	30 8	32 8
St. JULIEN	26 8	28 8
St. Estephe	22 8	24 8
Medoc	19 8	21 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	16 8

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauterne	26 8	28 8
Graves	22 8	24 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	44 8
VOLNAY	30 8	32 8
Beaune	26 8	28 8
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	27 8

PORT.

Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	.....
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	.....
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	36 8
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	.....
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	.....
Dessert, BLACK Capsule	31 8	.....
Do. RED do.	27 8	.....
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	.....
Spanish Port	20 8	22 8
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	40 8

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	.....
Do. RED do.	45 8	.....
Do. BLUE do.	32 8	.....

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	.....
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	.....
Amoroso	38 8	.....
MONTILLA	38 8	.....
Invalids'	38 8	.....
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	.....
LA TORE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	.....
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	.....
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	.....
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	.....
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	.....

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	.....
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	.....
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	.....
Two Stars do. **	43 8	.....
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	.....
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	.....
Tricoche & Co.'s ***	34 0	.....
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	28 0	30 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	.....
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old) net	54 0	.....
Do. "F.O.P." net	25 0	.....
Lefavre & Co.'s ***	24 8	.....
Do. *	23 8	.....
Do, * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	26 12

WHISKY. SPECIALITY.	Per Dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per 2 Dozen Half Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY...net	27 0	.....
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	.....
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	.....
Do. 5 "	45 8	.....
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLES	38 0	.....
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	.....
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	.....
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC....net	28 0	.....
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	.....
Kilmarnock OLD, SHIP Brand.....net	30 8	.....
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	.....
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old.....net	27 0	.....
GLENIFFER.....net	26 0	.....
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	21 8	23 8
The "O. B." in Cases of 2 doz. FLASKS	.....	27 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32 8	.....
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	.....
Ronaldson's "SUPERIOR" IRISH	22 0	.....

RUM.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	.....
Pineapple	31 8	.....

GIN.

Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	.....
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	.....

LIQUEURS.

Chartreuse, Green	130 8	.....
Do. Yellow	106 8	.....
BENEDICTINE	84 8	87 8
Curacao	72 8	75 8
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	69 8
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	59 8
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	.....
Angostura Bitters	63 8	66 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	.....
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	.....
Do. (Bellandi's)	20 8	.....

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

GINGER WINE.

STONE'S, the very best Jamaica, net	18 8	.....
Crabbie's, very popular "	19 0	.....

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0
One Star Cognac *	15 4
Two Star do. * *	16 4
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0

N.B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 5 Gallon Wicker Covered Jars; with Taps if required.

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

BOTTLE ALE & STOUT.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6 6	4 4
Do. do, do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
Bass's Ale "Dog's Head" Brand ...net	6 6	4 4
Guinness's Stout do.	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6 6	4 4

BULK ALE & PORTER.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	58 0	28 0
Jeffrey & Co.'s "Army Porter"	52 0	.....
Do. "Edinburgh Ale"	52 0	.....

TEN PER CENT. Discount for Cash on all Items not marked NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

BOMBAY: SPECIAL RETAIL AGENTS:—

Messrs. BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements for Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
LAST 2 NIGHTS ! !
CONTINUED SUCCESS !

LYON'S
OPERATIC BURLESQUE CO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
Every Item Bright, Sparkling, and New.
TO-NIGHT,
The Favourite Burlesque, entitled
ISLE OF BEAUTY.
With all the Original Music, Songs, Medleys, and Grotesque and Skirt Dances.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Overture at 9, Sharp.
Box Plan for Reserved Seats at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.
ADMISSION : Rs. 3 ; Rs. 2 ; and Re. 1.
Usual Reduction to the Military.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL,"
Arrived 11th October, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th October, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN FORBES," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th October, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for "SMALL COAL," to hold good till the 15th November, 1894, as far as Demands can be met.

For Consignments of 300 to 500 Tons, Re. 1-2 per Ton.
For Consignments over 500 Tons Re. 1 per Ton.

Apply to MANAGER,
Central Provinces, Collieries,
Umaria.

TENDERS are Invited by 1 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 23rd October, 1894, for certain Additional Works at the Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and Bai Motlibai Hospitals and Dwarkadass Lulloobhai Dispensary. Value of work is about Rs. 10,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 10th October, 1894.

KOLHAPUR AND S.-M. C. RACES.
ALTERATION TO PROSPECTUS.

IN the PONY DERBY and PATWARDHAN PURSE the Weights Allowances and Penalties are Cancelled, and the following Substituted :—

Weights—Handicap to be published by 25th November.

Owners are reminded that First Entries close 15th October.

W. MEREWETHER,
Honorary Secretary,
Kolhapur and S.-M. C. Races.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the Estate of MOTLEEBAI, Widow of DINSHAW JAMSETJI BUTTEWALA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased, who died there on or about the 15th day of September, 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose property and credits were on the 1st Day of June, 1878, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DORABJI BYRAMJI PATELA, during the Minority of FRAMJI DINSHAW and SAVUKSHA DINSHAW, the Infant Sons of the said Motleebai, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, in Writing, their Names and Addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased within One Month from the date hereof, after which period the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands according to law, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be Recognised. All persons indebted to the said Estate are also required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Administrator.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the Estate of DINSHAJI JAMSEDJI BATIWALA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased, who died there on or about the First day of July, 1875, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was on the 27th Day of January, 1876, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PESTANJI HORMUSJI SUNTOOK and DORABJI BYRAMJI PATELL, the Executors according to the Tenor of the said Will, Limited, until one of the Sons of the said Deceased shall attain his Majority to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, in Writing, their Names and Addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased within One Month from the date hereof, after which period the Surviving Executor, Mr. Dorabji Byramji Patell, will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Said Deceased then in his hands according to law, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be Recognised. All persons indebted to the said Estate are also required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Surviving Executor.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys-at-Law.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

PORT WINE.

ALL those who from inclination or necessity—in this Country—drink Port Wine, should be assured of its absolute Purity and Genuineness. We can so Guarantee our Brands. Avoid others.

	Rs.	a.
Old Tawny and Old Crusted	...48	8
Our Famous Invalid's	34	8
Nixon's Invalid's	27	8
White Port	32	8

Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPOOTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 7th January, 1895, Tenders for the Supply of 100,000 Tons Best COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay, in Quantities averaging about 8,000 Tons a month ; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the Early part of February, 1895.

Tenderers should give full Description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour, including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the Best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Bombay, 11th October, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VIZBHOOKHANDASS ATMARAM has Contracted TO SELL the following Immoveable Property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments and premises forming part of the piece or parcel of land or ground, called or known by the name of Amroli, situated at third Parsiwada Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266½ square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Pension and Tax No. 285 and 286, new survey Nos. 7417 and 7417, and bounded on the East by the said third Parsiwada Street, on the West by the property of Virchand Dipchand, on the North by the property of Wassudeo Vinayek, and on the South by the property of the said Vendor, Vizbhookhandass Atmaram, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is, together with the other adjoining property of the Vendor, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1586 and Street No. III.

All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease, gift, lien, sale, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known to the Undersigned, at their Office, in Albert Buildings, Fort, within Fourteen Days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered null and void, and as having been Waived.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

RE THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT BY CAPITALISTS.

TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED,

THE undermentioned HANDS for the Bhopal Ginning Factory and Press. Applications invited, stating Terms and Salary expected.

I.—One Gin Engine Driver, for 6 months, from 1st December.

II.—One Driver and Fitter for Press Engine, for the above period.

III.—Three Gin Fitters, one from the 15th November for 7 months ; One from 15th December for 5 months ; and One for four months from 15th January.

Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, stating Terms and Wages expected, should be sent to us not later than the 31st October, 1894.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories, Bhopal.

Bhopal, 27th September 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer invites Offers for the PURCHASE of INDIA RUBBER SPRINGS for Broad Gauge Railway Carriage Buffers and Drawbars, 1,523 and 446 respectively, perfectly New. Also about 5 tons of Used India Rubber Springs. Samples can be seen or sent on application to the Chief Storekeeper.

By Order,
HENRY CARPENTER,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Nagpur, C.P., 6th October, 1894.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

CIGARS.
BEEHIVES, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
REGALIAS, PREMIERS, LONDRES.
FAVORITAS, CONCHAS, PRINCIPES.

CHEROOTS.
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME, with Straw specially sorted.
RAJAHS, NONPAREILS, CELESTIALES.

These are all just opened out, and made of the very Pick of the New Season's Crop. Comparison of Quality invited.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

	Per 100 Rs. a.
No. 1	4 0
„ 2	3 12
Torpedo Specials No. 1	3 4 per 50

Special attention is invited to these particularly Choice Cigars.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS,"
the very Latest Brand out.

"SPOTTED DOGS," "ZENOBIAS,
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45 ; Silver Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

GODOWNKEEPER REQUIRED, by an Old IMPORT-HOUSE. Parsee preferred. Must furnish Security. Apply to "G. C. W.," care of this Office.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases ; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

TAILORING.—All Wool TWEED Suit, Rs. 25 ; Flannel Suit, Rs. 20 ; and Dress Suit, Silk Lining, Rs. 60 only.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, Opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

JAMES PEARSE, Confectioner, Baker and RESTAURATEUR, 22, Apollo Street (his Old premises).—Breakfast, Tiffins, Ices, &c.—22, Apollo Street, facing Hummum Street, Fort.

20,000 lbs. TEAS ! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections ! ! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley ! ! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

STEAM LAUNCHES ON HIRE.—Clean, Strong, and Quick, and under European Control. Arrangements for Trips in Harbour, Picnics, and Visits to ISLANDS entered into. Rates very Moderate. Apply WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIPPINGILLE'S Celebrated KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES kept in Stock in all sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 60, Esplanade Road.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A EUROPEAN LADY PHOTOGRAPHER, a good Artist, will be glad to hear from Photographers of standing, with a view to join her in Travelling among Rajas, to photograph the Zenana Ladies. All Work will be done by herself in the Zenana, without any sort of Outside Assistance. For Specimen and particulars apply to "ARTIST," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, 3 ROOMS, in BELL LANE, No. 8. Apply Within.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED !—High Class SUMATRA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 3-8, 3-4 and 3 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are very carefully prepared from Finest Selected and thoroughly Matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a Mild, Aromatic and free-drawing Cigar. We guarantee to return money if it is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

G. B. REID, Esq., C.S., says :—"We have spent Nine Days at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Cooking was Good and Clean, and the Proprietor very Civil and Obliging."

MATHERAN ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—The most Central and Commodious on the Hill, is OPEN to Visitors from the 1st of October.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LOST.—(Rs. 20 Reward), on Monday last, after the Concert at the Town Hall, an old Cigar Case of Crocodile Skin with Silver Monogram, G. W. M. Of no value to anyone but the owner. Whoever brings the same to Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, at H. M. Assay Office, or the Byculla Club, will receive the above Reward.

WANTED, a STEWARD. Security, Rs. 200. Apply for Terms to the SECRETARY, Bombay Cosmopolitan Club, Girgaum, within a Fortnight.

WANTED, by an Experienced European, an EMPLOYMENT either as Matron, Housekeeper, Nursery Governess, or Nurse for Children out of arms. No objection to go Up-country. Address "No. 365," care of this Office.

WANTED, SERVICE by a First Class COACHMAN. Thoroughly used both to Single and Double Harness. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to "F. 88," care of this Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

SAMALDAS COLLEGE, BHAVNAGAR.—THREE FELLOWSHIPS of the Value of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, and Rs. 75 per Mensem, having been sanctioned. Applications are invited from Graduates of the Bombay University. Candidates are requested to send in their Applications, together with Testimonials, before the 1st of November, to the SECRETARY of the Samaldas College Board.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ARMY, NAVY, Contractors, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Outfitters, Milliners, Tailors, Families, Schools and others use SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. 39 OFFICES in INDIA to Supply their Wants. —THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javalcar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golikara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1 ; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA, near Railway Station. Good Table Excellent Management. Rooms Airy and Comfortable.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1894. With Photograph of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Palitana. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 ; Postage, 4 annas.

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THE COLD WEATHER IS APPROACHING.
Therefore lay in a Supply of PHILLIPS & Co.'s
FRUIT LINCTUS,
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR COUGHS & COLDS.
PRICE : As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

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CHEMISTS TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

BADHAM,
PILE & Co.'s
"APOLLO"
SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
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EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
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FERRINTOSH WHISKY
IS THE
BEST & CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY IN INDIA.
CONSUMED EVERYWHERE.
Rs. 27-0 per Dozen.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
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CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10.00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pensions Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 140,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 75 / 10	10 p.c.	166 xd / 115 xd / 50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,136
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bho mwagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	7	156½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	107½
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,240
French	300	500	500	25	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	125	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	125xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	470
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,300
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	615
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	100	70	1,050
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	15	535
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	305
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,370xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	Nil	400
City ofBombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	690
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	10	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	370xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	15	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,240xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	40	650xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	922½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,782½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	150
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	410
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,410xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	10	377½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	325 / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,100
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,300
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,450
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	275xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	326
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Mahararee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	123
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	98
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance & Co	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	200	25	60	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	75
Telephone Co	9,300	25	100	1	23

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-6
Gold Leaf	„	28-0 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„	27-14 „
Do. do. new	„	27-10 „
Australia bar Gold	„	28-0
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-14
Sovereigns	„	18-0
Do. Drazons	„	17-15
Silver ?	„	93-4
Do. 1/4	„	93-8
Carolas	„	205-0
Mexican	„	197-0
Five-Franc Pieces	„	300-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf Handicap Competition.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Lyons' Operatic Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gospel Service, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Clan Forbes and Inchulva entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Marie Valerie entered the dock on Wednesday; and the steamer City of Dublin left it on Wednesday and the steamer Time yesterday.

POLO.—The polo ground is reserved this afternoon from 4-45 for a game.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match this evening between the Middlesex Regiment and a scratch team at 5 p.m. sharp.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,458, the daily average being 181. The total of new patients was 891.

MR. KABRAJI'S ILLNESS.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. K. N. Kabraji's illness is not of a serious nature, being nothing more than a slight touch of paralysis due to exhaustion. His medical advisers state that he is already on a fair way to recovery.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Keshow Jadowji, residing at Grant Road, has reported to the police that, on Monday afternoon, while his two children, aged respectively eight and four years, were playing on the road near the house, one of them was robbed by some fellow of two silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 22.

A BEGGAR SENT TO JAIL.—Michael Mayer, a beggar, was yesterday charged before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with begging alms in the Crawford Markets, and proving himself to be a nuisance to those who refused to comply with his "demand." Being an old offender he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven days.

MILK BUYERS BEWARE.—At the instance of Inspector DeSouza, of the Public Health Department, one Narayen Ladoo was yesterday charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with feeding milch cattle with horse dung and stable litter, on the 16th ultimo, at Nana's Oart, at Girgaum, and having been proved guilty of the offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st N. Lanc. Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, at 6 p.m.:—

Grand March	Ulundi	Frayling
Overture	The Siege of Rochelle	Balfe
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote
Polonaise		Chopin
Selection	Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Polka	Trictrac	Waiteufel

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT GRANT ROAD.—Fatoo Syed Hoosein, a mill-hand, was on Wednesday taken to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of the bones, forming the bridge of the nose, and other wheals about his back and shoulders. The man, after admission into the hospital, stated that he was struck by two men, named Sultan and Shamdoo, in a lane near the Northbrook Gardens, and that two persons witnessed the assault. The assailants, who are notorious characters and who absconded after committing the assault, are being searched for by the police.

TAKING TOO GREAT A PRECAUTION.—Henry Oliver, a stoker on board her Majesty's troopship Malabar, went on the night of the 6th inst. to Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, where he met two soldiers of the Durham Regiment, and gave one of them two half-crowns and eight two-shilling pieces for safe custody. Shortly afterwards the soldiers left complainant's company, taking the money with them. The stoker then complained to Superintendent Butterfield, who immediately deputed Constable Murray, in company with the complainant, to the Colaba Depot, where the men of the Durham Regiment are stationed, but the stoker could not identify the soldier to whom he had so foolishly entrusted his money.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Joliffe, charged Tookaram Rama, (having four previous convictions against him) with committing theft, yesterday morning, of a bed-sheet, valued at eight annas, belonging to Essa Mowla, residing at Mistry Moholla. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the complainant, who had been sleeping in the verandah of his house, left his bed and went to musjid for prayers. During his absence accused removed the sheet and was walking away with it, when a policeman arrested him on suspicion. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING A CART AND PAIR OF BULLOCKS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Khondaji Crushnaji, a Hindu, aged twenty-eight years, lately a servant in the employ of Ebrahim Esmail, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a cart and a pair of bullocks, of the collective value of Rs. 135 belonging to his master. On Saturday accused took away complainant's bullocks and cart and went to Bandora and thence proceeded to Barrolee, where he was attempting to dispose of the cart for Rs. 40, when the Thana police arrested him and brought him to Bombay. Accused, in defence, said that he had a quarter share of the earnings of the cart and bullocks. The magistrate on evidence convicted accused on a charge of theft as a servant, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A WEAK MINDED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Mustan Tank, regarding the death of a Madrasee woman, named Harricum Mariam Antone, aged sixty years, residing with his son, at Parel Road. About four months ago deceased had some ulcers on her legs, and was consequently kept under treatment at the J. J. Hospital, for about a month and a-half, when she was discharged, and since then she was living with her son, who is a boiler-maker, employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Iron Factory, at Byculla. The deceased, during that period, acted very strangely and talked incoherently. She often used to stay away from the house, and sit in the street. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the son found her missing from her bed and her body was discovered floating on the surface of the water in the Mustan Tank. A verdict of suicide, while in a state of unsound mind, was returned.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTRABAND DRUG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Haji Nurmahomed Gulmahomed, aged fifty-five years, a Pathan, was charged at the instance of Abkari Inspector Steers, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession about one hundred tolas of "charas" (intoxicating drug), valued at Rs. 25, and transporting the same without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Steers stated that although the drug "charas" was contraband, the accused obtained it from Afghan and Persian pilgrims, and had been selling it in Bombay for some time past. In consequence of information received that the accused had exposed the drug for sale at a mosque, at Kolsa Moholla, the inspector went there, on Wednesday, and arrested the accused and took the drug in his charge. In defence accused said that while he was sitting on the verandah of the mosque, three persons went up to him, threw a parcel at him, and ran away. He immediately picked up the parcel and was examining it, when he was arrested. The magistrate not believing the defence set up by the accused, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and ordered the drug to be confiscated.

A DUSSERA CEREMONIAL.—A correspondent writes:—Among the several good things that are commenced amongst Hindus on the Dussera-day is the ceremonial of first sending noblemen's sons of tender age to a rudimentary school. In conformity with this time-honoured practice, on Tuesday, Master Shunkerao Balaramjee P. Vagal, the great grandson of the Hon. Jagonnathjee Shunker Shett, was taken in a procession to a Government Vernacular School, located in the compound of the Shunkershett House, Girgaum. Master Shunkerao, who was gaily attired, rode on a richly caparisoned Arab steed, and was accompanied by well-dressed children bedecked with ornaments, in carriages drawn by single and pairs of horses, the band and native music playing. The procession from the boy's residence, on Pallow Road, was followed by a large number of friends and relatives. The teachers received their new pupil and party at the school entrance, and led them to a hall prepared for the occasion. Here, under the direction of the priest and masters the goddess Shree *Saraswatee* was worshipped, and presents of silk dhotars, slates, inkstands, pen, paper, and sweets were made respectively to the priests, masters, and old pupils. Sweetmeats were also distributed to the assembled guests, attendants, &c. The new pupil was afterwards initiated into the mysteries of the alphabet, and benediction was pronounced. The return procession arrived home at mid-day with great eclat. Before alighting from his horse Master Shunkerao was greeted with *arti* (turning of a lamp in token of good luck) by his loving mother, Sobbagvati Gulabai. The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments and *pan supari* provided by the host. Amongst those present were: Mr. Pitale, J.P., Khan Bahadur Modi, J.P., Messrs. Damoderrao Balcrushnajee Pitale, R. Malap, J.P., Balcrushnarao Bhaskarjee, V. Nana Moroba, Balcrushna Moroba Holkar, Nathuramjee Barodaker, Balcrushna Raghunath, Janardhanjee C. Vagal, Venayekrao Balcrushnajee, Harichund Madavrao, Vamanraojee Ramcrushna Shewshunkherjee, Anandrao Venayek, Nanabhai Macundrao Javeri, Moreshwar N. Khote, and many others.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

MURDER OF A MONEY-LENDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. GHARYA SURYAJI AND RATNACK MARADNACK.

THIS was an appeal made by the Bombay Government against the decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who, on the 5th of April last, found the accused not guilty of the murder of one Sakharam Devli, a money-lender at Kinjawade, in the Devgadh Taluka, and acquitted them. Mr. M. V. Bhatt appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The first accused, a Maratha, and the second and the third accused, Mahars, were charged with the murder of the money-lender of Kinjawade, where all the accused resided. The case for the prosecution was that the deceased was a creditor of all the accused, that he had treated them harshly, and that they had conspired to murder him. It was alleged that the deceased left his house before dawn on the 4th March. When he went about 80 paces off, cries were heard from that direction by some neighbours, who went to the spot at once. When they came they saw the three accused attacking the deceased. Accused No. 1 had a small sickle and was striking the deceased with it, while the second accused had got hold of his feet, and the third was pressing his throat. One of the neighbours subsequently brought a torch light, by which all the prisoners were identified. The prisoners, on seeing the neighbours coming, all ran away. Fearing that they might be suspected of the murder themselves, the witnesses gave no information to the Police. Just before dawn another villager passed by the corpse of the deceased and gave information to the Police. Two days afterwards, two pieces of a broken sickle were found near the scene of the crime. A thick heavy stick was also found at some distance further off. The guilt was thus traced home to the accused, who were all arrested and placed before a Magistrate, to whom they made a clean breast of what they had done. These confessions were withdrawn in the Sessions Court under the common plea that they were made owing to the ill-treatment they had received at the hands of the Police. The Sessions Judge remarked that there was no doubt that a deliberate murder was committed, but the evidence was not sufficient to warrant him in convicting any one of them. The suspicion, the Sessions Judge remarked, in the case of the first accused was very strong, but on a full consideration he could not hold that the charge was proved against him even. The prisoners were accordingly all acquitted. The Government of Bombay made an appeal to the High Court in respect of all the accused, but the appeal, as regarded the second prisoner, was not entertained.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—In a judgment in which the Session Judge discusses the evidence with unusual carefulness, he acquitted the three prisoners whom he tried for the murder, on Sunday, the 4th March, 1894, before day dawn, of Sakharam Deoli, a money-lender at Kinjawade in the Devgadh Taluka. The two Assessors also held that the charge was not brought home. The learned Judge found the fact of murder proved, and differing from the Assessors, who said the confessions made by the prisoners Gharya and Ratnak to the Magistrate of the 1st class at Ratnagiri, on the 20th March, were, in their opinion, false and made through fear of the police, he found that they were truly and voluntarily made. These prisoners retracted their confessions on the 27th March; and for reasons chiefly based on the want of corroboration of these confessions, the Sessions Judge held it was unsafe to act upon them. Against these acquittals, appeal was preferred by the Governor in Council, and admitted by this Court as regards Gharya and Ratnak who have been arrested. It is urged for the Crown that the Court below has not given proper weight to the confessions. As regards the acquitted prisoner Bhornak, we draw the attention of the Judge to the ruling on Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act in Imperatrix vs. Tanya, Criminal Rule 30 of the 24th July, 1890. The learned Judge, following, as it seems, the rule laid down by Mr. Justice Kernan in Q. E. vs. Ranji, R. 10 Mad. 295, and followed in Q. E. vs. Bharmapa, I. L. R. 12 Madras, 123, has acquitted the two confessing prisoners. The rule followed in Madras is that "a retracted confession must be supported by independent reliable evidence corroborating it in material particulars." These cases have often been cited to us, but so far as we are aware, this Court, while fully conscious of the need of caution in dealing with retracted confessions, has refrained from laying down any binding rule, but treated the value of a retracted confession, as a matter of prudence rather than of law. We have often had to deal with such cases on the assumption that the Madras practice is based on a rule of law. The view hitherto taken by this High Court is stated in the case relied upon by the committing Magistrate, Reg. vs., Balvant, 11, Bombay H. C. R. 137, and in Imp. vs. Sangapa, Cr R No. 22 of the 25th April, 1889. We have had futher evidence taken on the point where the Assessors differ from the Judge, as to whether the confessions were made under terror of the police. We have also taken the evidence of the Magistrate, and are now satisfied that there is no reason to suppose that the prisoners were induced by threat or ill treatment to make these confessions. They appear to have been quite voluntary: and as the prisoners were in a different custody at Ratnagiri on the 20th March, it is probable that if the ill treatment they allege as given at Kinjawade on the 12th and 13th March did really occur, they would have complained about it to the Magistrate at Ratnagiri. We, therefore, agree with the Judge that the two confessions were voluntarily made; and we have next to consider them along with the other evidence in the manner pointed out in the earlier decisions of this High Court as has been urged for the Crown. Viewed in that light the corroborating evidence becomes more weighty. It is proved that the prisoners had motive of ill-will. It is possible that the eye-witnesses may have spoken incautiously or falsely about their recognition of the prisoners, but even if the recognition is untrue, the rest of their story may be true. The Police Patel says they denied all knowledge on the 4th March, and they appear not to have spoken till the 7th, and the finding of the stick, bill-hook, shoes, &c., was two or three days after the murder. As the Patel did not hold the inquest as required by Bombay Act 8 of 1867, it is possible that no prompt or searching inquiry was made until the arrival of the District Police. The omission of the Patel ought to have been pointed out by the Courts below on the principle stated in Kendillon vs. Maltby, 2 Moody and Rob. 440, as otherwise it may not come to the notice of the District Magistrate. The Court refrains from passing capital sentences, as all the facts of the case are not clear; and as the prisoners have once been acquitted, the Court reverses the order of acquittal and discharges and convicts Gharya Suryaji and Ratnak bin Mahadnak of murder, and, under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, sentences them to transportation for life.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY A SON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, one Dawoodbhoy Essabhoy, a Borah, aged about seventeen years, was brought up under a warrant before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft and criminal misappropriation in respect of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 300, preferred against him by his mother Jelumboo, a widow. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, for the defendant. Complainant in her information stated that she resided at Abdul Rahiman Street. On the day following the demise of her husband a year ago, she put all her ornaments, which amounted in value to Rs. 300, in a tin-box, and placed the same in a large wooden box, in which she kept some pieces of wearing apparel. Having secured the large box with a lock, and taken the key in her charge, she entrusted the box for safe custody to her brother-in-law Abdul Hoosein Lukmanji and left Bombay the same evening in company with her son for Kapadvanj, in the Kaira District. After some months the son returned to Bombay and put up with the said brother-in-law, at his house, at Abdul Rahiman Street. About the 14th September last informant also returned to Bombay, and went to reside with her brother-in-law, and found that her son, who had the key of her box in his possession, had left Bombay. Shortly afterwards she caused her box to be forced open, and discovered the tin box with the ornaments missing. On inquiry she heard that her son had removed the ornaments, and had shown them to Lookmanji Abdul Kurrim, and asked him to sell them, leaving for Nagpore on the same day. She was also informed that he had left Bombay without the knowledge of his uncle.

On the case being called on for hearing, Mr. DeSouza applied for a postponement, as complainant was suffering from illness. He produced medical certificate in support of his statements.

Mr. Davar opposed the application, contending that his client had come all the way from Nagpore to answer the charge, and had brought witnesses who would find extreme inconvenience to make a long stay in Bombay. He also stated that the charge was false.

The case was eventually adjourned.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

THE honorary secretary of the Hindu Social Reform Association of Hyderabad has addressed the following memorial to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department:—

Hindu Social Reform Association office, Hyderabad, Sind, 1st August, 1894.

Sir,—I am directed by the managing committee of the Hyderabad Hindu Social Reform Association to submit the following proposal for the amendment of Act VI. of 1882 under which our association is registered.

2. I beg to bring to the notice of Government in the Legislative Department that there is no reason why societies, registered under Section 26 of Act VI. of 1882 for the promotion of useful objects, should not have the power possessed by societies registered under Act XXI. of 1860 of altering, extending, or abridging their purposes or amalgamating with other societies. The committee, therefore, requests that a clause like the following may be added after Section 76 of Act VI. of 1882: "An association registered under Section 26 of this Act may, by passing a special resolution, alter, extend, or abridge the purpose for which it has been established, or amalgamate itself wholly or partially with any other association, and may to that extent modify the conditions contained in its memorandum of association." Owing to the absence of a clause like the above in Act VI. of 1882, an association registered under it, which through oversight had not stated in its memorandum that the reduction of birth, funeral, and other social expenses was one of its objects, found itself unable to amend its memorandum (vide Section 12 of Act VI. of 1882). It was one of the express objects of the said association to reduce marriage expenses, but these were closely connected with other ceremonial expenses, for every married girl in their caste was entitled by usage, to receive certain presents on occasions of birth, tonsure, and death. It was necessary to revise the whole social code, but the association cannot now revise it, unless it forms itself into a new association, with a new memorandum and articles, and pays a fresh registration fee.

3. In the next place, I am to request the attention of Government to the fact that, under Act XXI. of 1860, Section 3, only one registration fee is payable, and associations registered under that Act, though they have to send a list of their directors to the Registrar, have not to pay any fee for its registration. But Act VI. of 1882 orders a fee of five rupees to be taken for registering any document *required* or authorised to be registered, or for making a record of any fact authorised or *required* to be recorded. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has, however, under Section 40 power to reduce this fee, and the committee submits that if the Government think it right to make a distinction between associations registered under the Act of 1882, and those registered under the Act of 1860, fee of four annas should be the utmost charge. The committee, however, trusts that the Government will not make any such distinction. From a financial point of view also it is far better to remit such petty harassing dues, and thus give an inducement to more associations to avail themselves of the Act, than to continue to levy these dues from the very few associations which have been already registered. In the whole of Bombay Presidency only two social reform associations have been registered under the Act of 1882, and, so far as the committee is aware, not a single social reform association in the rest of India has yet taken advantage of the Act, though if greater facilities were given, it is believed many would be but too ready to get themselves registered. The manner in which Act XXI. of 1860 has been utilized fully warrants this conclusion.

4. The committee is grateful for the remissions of stamp duties on the memorandum and articles of association formed under Section 26 of the Act of 1882. They have been advised that on a correct construction of the Stamp Act, such duties were only leviable on the memorandum and articles of *companies* as distinguished from associations not formed for profit. But the notification of the Government of India has now for all practical purposes set the question at rest. There are, however, two other points regarding which doubt has been felt. One of these is whether proxy forms signed by absent members of such associations for vicarious voting, are liable to stamp duty. There is a notification of Government, which has been interpreted by some to exempt such documents. But as the words are not clear, the committee humbly brings the matter to the notice of Government, and trusts that the duty will be remitted in express terms. The other point is whether pledges signed by members for carrying out any reform, on pain of paying a certain fine, are liable to stamp duty as agreements. If large castes form themselves into associations under the Act, it is obvious that such duties will prove most troublesome, and will eventually deter others from registering. His Highness the Gaekwar's Government in their recent bill for empowering registered castes to recover penalties imposed by them against infant marriage, have inserted a clause which, in express terms, remits all stamp duties; and the committee is confident that as it can never be the object of our enlightened Government to handicap reform, or to make a profit by associations not formed for profit, an equally liberal treatment will be accorded to social reform associations registered under the Act of 1882.

5. The committee has no objection to requiring such associations to send a list of members, and to furnish their rules to members on demand. But the committee, most respectfully submits that the provision which requires such associations to keep their office open for at least two hours, every day, on pain of fine, though salutary in the case of registered *companies* is unsuited to such associations. The said provision occurs under the heading *Distribution of capital*, and the committee has no objection to its being applied to companies or associations which are formed for profit, or which carry on any mercantile business. The committee, however, strongly objects to this penal clause, and the penal clause in Section 63, being applied to philanthropic associations. No such penal clauses occur in Act XXI. of 1860, and it cannot be just or expedient to subject a disinterested association formed for the public good, to a fine, which may amount to Rs. 50 for every day during which business is carried on by it without having a registered office, and to a fine which may amount to Rs. 20 for every day during which the registered office is not kept open for the inspection of the register. The heading under which Section 63 occurs shows that it is intended for the *protection of creditors*, and its language is clearly applicable to business companies and not to philanthropic bodies. At present the remissions of the latter are very limited, and the committee requests that they may be exempted from the said clauses *so far* as they are penal. If the Government of India cannot see their way to comply with this request the committee begs that the Local Government may be empowered in individual cases to grant the exemption, and that a further clause may be inserted in Section 26 as follows: "No association registered under this section or any members thereof shall be liable to any prosecution under this Act, unless the sanction of the Local Government has been in the first instance obtained for such prosecution."

6. The committee trusts that in the bill to amend the Companies' Act now before the Council, the requisition of an annual balance-sheet, and the other requisitions mentioned in this letter will be dispensed with. The committee would also urge that to pass a simple self-inclusive Act for the registration of all associations not formed for profit, is extremely necessary. Act VI. of 1882 is a most elaborate measure, and Section 26 of it unfortunately is not self-inclusive. If the Government of India can so word it as to do away with the necessity of referring to the whole Act, or if the Government can pass a simple Act of a few sections on the lines suggested above a great benefit will be conferred on the public.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HIRANAND KHEMSING,
Honorary Secretary.

"LA FEMME DE CLAUDE," by M. Dumas Fils, has been revived at the Renaissance Theatre in Paris, with Madame Sarah Bernhardt as Cesarine, a character written to suit Madame Desclee. The play was performed by Madame Bernhardt in London in July last, and we then pointed out how the passing of the divorce law had rendered it partially out of date, while the rest does not appeal as strongly to hearers of to-day as to an audience suffering from the spy mania which raged in the years immediately after the great war. But this part of the play was, our correspondent says, still the most effective. Madame Bernhardt saved the piece, as indeed she did in London. She is at her best in the second act, where she was ably seconded by M. Guitry as her husband Claude.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These world-renowned remedies are confidently recommended to miners, navvies, and all who have to work underground, or where noxious atmospheres exist. The minute particles of coal or metal which permeate the air in such places tend to block up the lungs and air-tubes, giving rise to bronchitis, asthma and palpitation of the heart. In Holloway's remedies will be found a safe and easily used medicament, for the penetrating properties of the Ointment relieve the local congestions and the mildly laxative effects of the Pills cause the liver to act freely, and the breath to become unembarrassed. By early resort to these remedies many a serious illness may be averted, and soundness of health maintained.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplde.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	87 71	74 14	75 10	64 43
Thursday, October 11th..	0 00	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total	87 71	74 14	75 10	64 43
Total fall to October 11th, 1893	87 25	66 87	66 42	65 54
Total fall to October 11th, 1892	123 55	99 38	97 74	93 15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 6th October:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	87 68	Baroda	59 15
Panjoo	76 58	Mohamadabad	59 10
Valtirana	76 26	Ahmedabad	48 62
Palghur	74 72	Viramgam	39 54
Gholwad	84 25	Wadhwan	39 62

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Addres and Regiment, charge 1 Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUNDS BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 18 plots of land suitable for Building, situate at the New Connaught and Sussex Roads, adjoining the Victoria Gardens and the Byculla Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and Tramway Lines, near the Parel Road, Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction, as under :—

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, all the following valuable pieces of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of Harry Arbuthnot Acworth, Esq., I. C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the Premises, at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1894. The Auction, if not completed that Day, will be continued at 3 p. m., on each successive Day (except Sundays), until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots :—

Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.	Plot Nos.	Area. Sq. Yards.
1	723·86	7	1027·92	13	720·00
2	627·17	8	822·67	14	570·94
3	620·19	9	822·67	15	570·94
4	613·21	10	757·24	16	395·55
5	693·91	11	757·24	17	396·55
6	1025·62	12	720·00	18	832·67

Copies of detailed plans of the different plots of land can be had at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, on payment of a fee of Rupees 5 (five).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Municipal Solicitors, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATIPOORA, 12TH LANE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Shaik Sodeman Shaik Imam, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Ahmed Essa bin Khalifa, the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camatipoora 12th Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 1459, new No 1257, new Survey No 6012, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay in E Ward under No. 291, and street Nos. 50 and 52, and bounded on the east by the house of Rajoobai Kamatin, on the west by the Protestant Church, on the north by the aforesaid 12th Kamateepoora Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome substantial-made household furniture, specially made to order by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of complete suits of dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture, cabinets, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

Also the property of a Parsee Gentleman, consisting of a first rate large size musical box, playing 6 English tunes with harp and 4 barrels, playing two hours and a quarter, under glass case (first imported into Bombay), Wimbridge made easy chairs, oblong and circular tables, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, 14 hands, 8 years, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle.
1 strong bay waler gelding, goes well in harness.
1 strong bay waler mare, goes well in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Palli Road, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy glass table ornaments, a firstrate solid mahogany cottage piano, by Harold and Co., stone glass insulators, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging, kerosine lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets &c, the property of Dr. P G Paul, Retired Civil Surgeon to Burma Commission.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fera House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stables, valuable teak and blackwood hotel furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, partition screens, table and hanging kerosine lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. H. BEGINGER.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debentureholders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensors, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c, &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chuhilbas Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at CHAMPA GULLY, near the CLOTH MARKET.

By order of the Special Commissioner appointed by the Hon'ble the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the Decree, dated 11th June, 1891, passed in Suit No. 361. of 1892, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in two lots, on SATURDAY, the 10th Day of November, 1894, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable immoveable properties, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market.

LOT. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 7320, old survey No. 728, and new Survey No. 1529, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, street No. 89-91 and 95 in ward C, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee, Suakerjee, on or towards the west by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property of Luckmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhur Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Motichund Harakchund.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Khutterally first lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2311, old survey No. 118, and new survey No. 1523, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under ward No. 1571, street No. 53-55 in ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Hora Hajubhoy, on or towards the south west by the property of Oommerchand Bechardas, or towards the north by property of Purbhoodas Moolchun, and or towards the south by the Khutterally first Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Motichund Harakchund and his tenants.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Sreetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 12, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

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63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 25 TONS DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder, in the Godown of Pragjee Ludha Muccadum, by order of Makhanlal Govindram, and on account and at the risk of Sewdhal Luchminarrayen—

25 tons Delhi Brown Rapeseed. Delivery order No. 58. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Parel Road, next to Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., handsome Brussels carpets, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, first-rate large size coal cooking stove, etc., the property of the late J. T. MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will are published and the property is on view.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors—

About 2,00,000 Mangalore roofing tiles, French pattern, in lots of 5,000 each, used by the Government, Railways, Mills, Factories, Private Bungalows, &c.

Delivery at Worlee. Samples can be seen at the Auction Rooms.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored goods, and the following—

By order of Budrinaron Purshotam and on account and at the risk of Sha Nurrotum Laljee—

4 cases, 105 pieces printed flannel, 6,512 yards.
1 case 23 " colored " 983 "
By order of Bapoolal Khooshalchund and on account and at the risk of Varilal Nahalchund—
132 drilled pearls, about 126 chows.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable, double-seated brougham,
1 light strong-built victoria,
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and artistic complete suits of dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, including screens, book-cases and presses made to order, superior porcelainware, rich glasswares, best electro-plated-ware, flower vases and wall plates, first rate wind proof lamps, gas fittings and globes, Persian and English carpets, first-rate engravings and paintings, English and Paris-made table and cabinet ornaments, fancy gauze curtains, a double barelled c. f. 12 bore Rifle by Reilly & Co., a light weapon, in good order, in case complete, large size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice plants, such as varieties of rare ferns, anthurium, palms, crotons, begonias, roses and other flowering shrubs, fern house, &c., the property of E. YORKE SMITH, Esquire, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The Garden will be sold, at 6-30 a.m., on the First Day of Sale.

Also a sweet-toned cottage piano, in good order, the property of the Hon. Mr. Lang.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Suit No. 636 of 1891.

Mohorumboo and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Adamally Farjoollabhai and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, on their respective Premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following valuable landed Properties :—

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of October, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendari ground, whereof Samsoodin Tyabji is Fazendar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the West side of Bhoosari Moholla, or Balloo Sarang Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the late Moosabhai Farzoolabhai, admeasuring 100 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Ward No. 152 and Street No. 220, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhoosaree Moholla, or Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Mahomed Saleey Dhooroo, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Hashum Manji.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the North side of Stable Street and Bapty Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 892 and 740, and Streets Nos. 4 and 17, the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4881, New No. 11,151, old survey No. 4589 and New survey No. 5722, containing by admeasurement 1,847 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by by the property of Heerjee Manjee, on the south by the Camateepoora Cross Street, or Oomercarry Sewree Road, on the east by the vacant ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay and on the west by the property of Ebrahim Abdoola Karim, partly by the Camateepoora 2nd lane, and partly by the property of the said Heerji Manji, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are are in the occupation of the tenants of the said late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai.

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, on the Western side of the G. I. P. Railway Matoonga station, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 292 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 350 and 352, Collector's New No. B-13,20) and 13,20) and New Survey No. 1-229, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6503 and Street No. 392, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Mancorebai, widow of Mooljl Mowji, on the west by the ground of Mahomedally Allibhai, on the north by the properties of Bhoogloe Ram Kiny and Govind Gangadhur, and on the south by the ground of Moosabhai Farjoollabhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said late Moosabhai Farjoollabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai, Pakwasa and Chandulal, Solicitors for the Special Commissioner, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 12, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

At the weekly biddings for 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills on London yesterday, the whole amount was allotted, Calcutta taking 20¼ lakhs, Bombay 14¾ lakhs, and Madras 5 lakhs, at 1s. 1 4-d., this rate showing an advance of 11-32d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and being the highest which had been obtained for extra Bills placed meantime. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 67¾ lakhs ; and it is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3-16d.

Consols declined ⅛ per cent., say to 101¼ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £57-5-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 29 3-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 63¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¼.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer and more distant positions, and 1-64d. in the intermediate ones the extreme quotations being 3 9-32d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 21-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, a further decline of 1-16 cent took place yesterday, at 6 1/8 cents per lb. ; and January Futures were 6 points lower, at 599 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales ; making this season's figures compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same period :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts...	45,000	36,000	32,000
Four days' do.	...220,000	180,000	173,000
Since 1st ultimo	923,000	741,000	765,000

Reuter's monthly telegram from Washington under yesterday's date advises that the Agricultural Bureau report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 82 11-16 per cent. This compares with 85 7/8 per cent. in September ; 91 13-16 per cent. in August ; 70·7 per cent. in October last year, and an average of 70 per cent. in October, for the four past years.

There was nothing whatever doing again to-day in our local Cotton market by exporters ; but the Mills have bought 900 bales, consisting of 150 each of Compta, at Rs. 152-57 ; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 168; and 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 160; Khundwa, at Rs. 153; Karanja, at Rs. 173 ; Broach, at Rs. 162; Bijapore, at Rs. 152; and Oomrawuttee at Rs. 156; the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

This morning's telegrams from the Mofussil report no further rain worth mentioning over any portion of the Cotton area; and the crop was flourishing and maturing under favourable climatic conditions in all the districts with the exception of Sholapur and Bellary where the drought continued.

WHEAT.—A decline of 1 anna per cwt. has taken place to-day in prices of *Yellow* and *Red Delhi*, the tone of the market having been quiet, and the volume of business passing, small. We now quote;—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3 13	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 11	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3 10	3	"
Red Delhi	"	3 2	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3 12	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 7	0	"
Hard Red	"	3 6	0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers, in a steady market, and prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced an anna per cwt. to our quotations as follows :—

Linseed	Rs.	8-0-6 to Rs.	8-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-3-0 to	6-4-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-0-0 to	6-1-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5-11-0 to	5-14-0	"
Gingelly White	"	44-0-0 to	45-0-0	pr. cdy.
Do. Mixed	"	41-0-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	600	bales.
Wheat.....	8,222	cwt.
Linseed'.....	2,146	"
Rapeseed	1,257	"
Gingelly	4,103	"
Groundnuts	516	"
Castorseed	2,838	"
Rice	7,138	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady ; but again to-day no fresh business of importance has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 3/8d. Demand, and at 1s. 1 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but, resales coming out, rates steadied a little, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for Demand resales was reported, also private Demand forward at the same rate. Bank Demand was taken to a moderate extent at our quotations, and Telegraphic, at 1s. 1 13-32d. for next year's transfer, was also reported. Calcutta opened at 1s. 1 3/8d. Telegraphic ; and 1s. 1 9-16d. for six months' sight Mercantile Bills, but was reported weaker during the day ; and, the Bazaar seeming inclined to buy, we eased off a little, closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 1 15-32d. to 7-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·41⅛ to ¼d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was first quoted at last evening's closing prices of 103¼ and 103 5-16 for 3½ per Cents, for Money and Account, respectively ; but rates shortly receded to 103 7-16 for cash, and 103¼ for the settlement, at which they remained steady to the close.

SHARES attract only a moderate attention, and this evening we note in Mill Scrip a decline of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi ; of Rs. 10 in Hindustan; and of Rs. 7¼ in Oriental ; and an advance of Rs. 52½ in Maneckji Petit ; of Rs. 10 in Western India ; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas. Prince of Wales Press have declined Rs. 15 ; and Volkart's Rs. 20. Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 100 in the first issue. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 25 ; but Delhi and Northern Flour have declined Rs. 5. Port Canning shares are Rs. 5 lower ; also Treacher and Co. Thacker and Co. have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th October, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	10	7	19 p.m.	17	36
Teheran	11	2	42 p.m.	..	23
Suez	11	3	...	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 9 p.m., of the 11th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	39	...	1
" Karachi.....	..	45	..	1
" Madras.....	1	16	..	..

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th September, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	77,000	1,20,000	4,000	2,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	167	260	9	436
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	9,52,719	12,34,487	78,908	22,66,114
Total for 13 weeks..	10,29,719	13,54,487	82,908	24,67,114
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,881	1,04,220	10,052	2,07,153
Per mile of Ry do.	201	226	22	449
Total to corresponding date do.	10,93,500	12,60,223	84,430	23,97,208

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,153
Increase to date ..... " 69,039

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NASRUALLAH KHAN—October 11, at "Hashmat Mehal," Chowpatty, Bombay, Begum Mumtaz Jahan, the wife of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, of Sachin, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ANDEEN—October 11, at Mazagon, Bombay, William Andeen, Pensioned Chief Engineer, Bombay Marine, aged 61 years, deeply regretted. Funeral Sewri Cementry at 7-30 a.m., to-day. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

AGRA.

DEATH.

SURTI—October 10, at Agra, Shapurji Cursetji Surti, brother of, Dowager Lady Ruttonbai, aged 62. Oothamna ceremoney at Dady Sett's Agiary.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROADFOOT—October 7, at Trichinopoly, the wife of R D Broadfoot, I C S, of a son
DODGSON—October 3, at Whitehaven, Dharmsala, the wife of C H Dodgson, of a son
FORRESTER—October 5, at Ranipet, Arcot, the wife of A Forrester, of a son
MACLEOD October 4, at Kot-Chandpore, Jessore, the wife of F B Macleod, Esq, of a son
MARTIN—October 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel P R Martin, I M S, of a son
TARLETON—October 2, at Hermitage Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of William H Tarleton, D S P (Burma), of a son (prematurely) which only survived a few hours

DEATHS.

BURGE—October 3, at Jullunder, Lieut Frederick Burge, Royal Artillery, aged 24 years
DEROZARIO—October 3, at Lahore, Leonora Ann, the dearly loved wife of Albert Parlby deRozario, and only daughter of John Prince, Esq, Clarence House, Stains, Middlesex, aged 41 years
WALTERS—September 30, at Jamalpur, E I R, after a short severe illness, Emmett William Frederick, loved little son of W Walters, and his wife Rosa, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894.

IN accordance with long established precedent his Excellency the Governor of Bombay is spending his last autumn in India in making an unusually prolonged tour, the districts chosen for these farewell visits being the Southern Maratha Country, Kathiawar, and Sind. The remarkable addresses with which Lord Harris opened the tour first at Ahmednugger and then at Sholapur, must be regarded as taking a foremost rank amongst the more important of his Excellency's public utterances. Like Lord Lansdowne at Agra last November, the Governor spoke with no uncertain sound concerning so-called "religious" riots between Hindus and Mahomedans. Evidently feeling that the time had come to speak plainly, Lord Harris in the words of Smollett "disdained to hide unpalatable truth." Whatever objections may be taken to his Excellency's observations, no one can say that they were irrelevant to the salutations to which he was called upon to reply. The Ahmednugger address distinctly invited his Lordship to "give a few words of sound advice to both the races," whose relations were spoken of as "a little strained"—a very mild way of putting it to say the least. We most earnestly re-echo the hope expressed by the Municipality of Ahmednugger, that Lord Harris' acceptance of their suggestion to give a few words of sound advice may have "the beneficial effect of uniting closer the two sections into friendship and fellow feeling." This reference to recent disorders excepted, the Ahmednugger address consisted almost entirely of applications for "additional boons." Although brief, the document was long enough to contain pleas for aid from Government in improving the water-supply ; for the power to elect its own president ; for direct representation in the Legislative Council ; and for further assistance in the work of education. The Sholapur Municipality came forward next day with similar applications, couched in such language as to imply that rights, not favours, were being requisitioned. For instance, keen regret and disappointment was expressed that the Municipal Corporations of the Central Division are "still left without their proper share in elective representation on the enlarged Legislative Council of the Presidency." Lord Harris in reply pointed out that neither the Act of Parliament, nor the orders of the Governor-General, gave to the memorialists or to any other particular body such a right to representation as to justify the use of the words quoted. In promoting an Act for the enlargement of the Councils, her Majesty's Ministers were actuated by a desire to enable the Viceroy and the provincial Governors to "invite the opinions of the more important of the races, classes, institutions and interests into which Indian society is divided, as to fit and proper persons" to be nominated to the Councils. In the Bombay Presidency as elsewhere, in the distribution of seats by this process the head of the Government had, owing to the exigencies of natural features of the country to form groups, and in so doing Lord Harris "selected as eminently representative of the Deccan a group, entitled the Sirdars of the Deccan, an order closely connected with land and much older than the Municipalities." There was no other seat to spare for the Deccan. "Therefore," said Lord Harris, "you have chosen to consider yourselves aggrieved, and you now hint at the insinuation that you have been improperly deprived of a right by saying that you have been left without your proper share in elective representation."

But apart altogether from the particular merits of the various applications advanced first at Ahmednugger and then at Sholapur, the head of the administration of the Presidency brought forward a very strong reason why those applications should be negatived. Like the wrathful prophet who enquired of his guilty servant whether it was then a time to plant vineyards and build houses, Lord Harris asked the leading men of Ahmednugger whether the disturbances which had recently taken place in the city, and its still unsettled state, justified the claims advanced for larger privileges. At Sholapur no heads have been broken, and consequently the language of the Governor was there more general. It would have been well if this speech had been qualified by at least a passing reference to those inhabitants of the Deccan who are peaceful and law abiding. But there was absolutely no qualification in his declaration "that the present is a somewhat inappropriate time for the Municipalities of the Deccan generally to claim any additional privileges in a matter so important as the making of laws for the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Why the Deccan for a year past has been making itself a byword throughout India for violence, disobedience, and inconsiderateness." The argument although put in too general a form was sound enough. It is an invariable principle of enlightened rule, that disobedience to law and the abuse of privileges already possessed must forfeit the right to obtain further privileges. There are no greater enemies to the commonweal than those who allow the liberties they possess to degenerate into license ; or who seek to make their own privileges a vantage ground for attacking and narrowing the liberties of others. It is clear from the Ahmednugger speech that the Bombay Government are most reluctant to narrow down by a hard and fast general order the privilege of the people in the use of music in their religious ceremonials. Those writers who are clamouring for fixed regulations seem to forget that, while in some instances their own co-religionists might conceivably obtain some partisan advantage, in others the rules would probably press hardly upon them. In India each village community is, in matters of custom, a law unto itself, and therefore the drawing up for a Presidency of general rules which would maintain unimpaired the long established *dastur* of each village, would be a task surpassing the wit of man. Restriction of liberty would be inevitable, and we venture to say that those who are loudest in making the suggestion would be the very first to cavil at the rules they desire to see framed. In almost every town and village in the Presidency the practice differs in regard to those points of detail, of which so much is now being made. Why should the customs that have obtained in certain villages from time immemorial and have invariably been peacefully observed, be upset by the promulgation of general orders, owing their origin to the misconduct of other communities with which they have no concern?

Professional politicians in India have so much to say as to their burning desire to see the people of Hindustan enjoying the same liberties as their fellow-subjects in England, that Lord Harris did well to cite certain occurrences in Eastbourne and Belfast as showing that religious disputes and police control are not peculiar to India. It is to be observed that neither of the disputes referred to lead to a change in the law generally ; they were both dealt with locally ; they were both put down by the civil authority. But the idea seems to have gained credence in some places in the Deccan that, in the absence of special orders from Government, the orders of the District Magistrate conveyed through the police may be deliberately disobeyed. This belief led Lord Harris to point out that in every civilized country the rule is held that the civil authority must be obeyed until the law-courts hold its orders to have been illegal, or until those orders are reversed or modified by the executive authority. The course the Government intend to pursue was sketched out in the Ahmednugger speech. They will by degrees settle the future practice in each unit by the evidence of custom and by agreement. This is the only practicable course really open to Government, but its enforcement will not be without difficulty if the case of Yeola is to be taken as a fair sample. The result of the enquiries as to local agreement was there most unsatisfactory. The evidence was practically useless, as all Mahomedan officials alleged that one practice had been invariable, and almost all the Hindu officials declared that the practice had been directly contrary. After all it is far better that the leaders of the rival sections should arrive at a mutual understanding in regard to disputes the real merits of which are best known to themselves. As Lord Harris strongly insisted if there is a genuine desire for reconciliation "on the basis of a return by mutual consent to the relations and practices which prevailed before these disputes assumed an agressive form," such reconciliation can be effected. "A little generous emulation," said his Excellency, "in making concessions, and avoiding occasions for offence in regard to minor points, would secure a far more amicable settlement than any pronouncement that Government could at this stage and on such evidence make." His Lordship indignantly repudiated the allegations of "designing and unscrupulous persons" that the Government are taking sides in this lamentable controversy, and assured his hearers that neither cajolery nor objurgation would move the Government from their impartiality. In the interests of the rival communities themselves as well as of the peace and prosperity of the Presidency generally, it is to be hoped that the plainness of speech in which Lord Harris indulged will not wound where it should heal, but will be received in the spirit in which it was conceived.

IT is perhaps unreasonable at the present time to advocate a reduction in Indian telegraph rates, seeing that all the money Government can make is badly wanted. But the working of the Telegraph Department attracts attention, and an eye should be kept on the reports, so that when a favourable opportunity occurs the hand of Government may be forced. The private messages of last year were in excess of those of any previous twelve months, and the persons who sent them will shortly ask for concessions

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF CHE-FOO DENIED.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The reported capture of Che-foo by the Japanese, is denied in all well-informed quarters.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE JAPANESE

JAPANESE COMPELLED TO RE-CROSS THE YA-LU.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Chinese troops repulsed the Japanese outposts north of the River Ya-lu, and consequently the Japanese were obliged to re-cross the river.

REPORTED LANDING OF THE JAPANESE AT SHAN-HAI-KWAN.

There are doubtful reports current at Shanghai of the landing of forty thousand Japanese at Shan-hai-Kwan, an important position on the Gulf of Liau-Tong, south-west of Pei-ta-ho, where the Great Wall ends, and commanding the roads *via* Kaiping to Tientsin and Pekin.

RUSSIAN TROOPS CONFRONTING THE JAPANESE.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Tientsin stating that five thousand Russian troops are posted on the Korean Frontier.

They are now confronting a Japanese force which has reached Hunchun, twenty-five miles north-west of Possiet Bay.

CHINA AND THE CHILIAN FLEET.

Telegraphic despatches received from Santiago state that the Chilian Government is seriously considering the Chinese offer to buy a portion of the Chilian Fleet.

THE DAMAGED CHINESE FLEET READY FOR FIGHT.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.

The Chinese vessels damaged during the recent battle at the mouth of the Ya-lu River, having been repaired at Port Arthur, have put off to sea.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS OFF FORMOSA.

Several Japanese warships have been sighted off Takau, a seaport on the south-west coast of the Island of Formosa.

THE BRITISH POLICY WITH REGARD TO EVENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE RUMOURS OF WAR NEARER HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Sir Edward Grey, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Wooler, Northumberland, said that her Majesty's Government, while doing everything possible to protect British interests, desired to maintain concert and perfect unanimity of views among the Powers in order that their combined influence may tend towards mitigating, as far as possible, the course of events in the Far East, and thereby exclude the difficult complications which will certainly result from any individual attempt to profit by the situation arising from the present war between China and Japan.

In conclusion, Sir Edward said that the rumours which are current in Europe that there are serious risks of war nearer home were wholly unfounded.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the race for Middle Park Plate run for to-day :—

Speedwell	1
Keelson	2
Raconteur	3

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oceana, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here at 9-30 a.m., to-day.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 11.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission of all witnesses the most important was Girdharlal, who acted as Bapat's agent and shroff. Bapat had several accounts opened under fictitious names with Girdharlal who received Rs. 23,000 in all on Bapat's account, out of which Bapat withdrew Rs. 21,000. There was a general clamour as Bapat did not decide cases in favour of those from whom he received money, and to prevent scandal Bapat directed witness to repay several persons. Witness accordingly repaid Rs. 2,400 to three persons. Witness advanced Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Tilak, pleader of Poona, upon Bapat's recommendation.

Mr. Mehta next asked witness to produce Mr. Tilak's khata.

Mr. Khare objected to its going in the evidence on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Mehta submitted that it was relevant, because it established the intimacy between Bapat and Girdhar ; and, secondly, because it related to subsequent acts, which led up to some of the facts in issue before the Commission.

The President overruled Mr. Khare's objection.

Witness deposed to having also advanced money to Vasudeo Ganesh Joshi, of Poona, at Bapat's recommendation.

At 5 p. m. the examination-in-chief was concluded, and the cross-examination began, which would probably last for one whole day.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

No changes are to be made in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department, or in the Judge Advocate-General's Department at Army Head-quarters, as a consequence of the army re-organisation scheme.

THE CLOTHING OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Committees sitting at Simla to consider the questions connected with the clothing of the British soldiers in India, have completed their work. Their recommendations will now be sent to the batteries and regiments for the consideration of the report.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Oct. 11.

The s. s. Siam left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ballarat left here at 4 p.m.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Khedive left here at 1-30 p.m.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna left here at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 11-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	101¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	27 5-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16,

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

At the Legislative Council meeting held to-day, General Brackenbury moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Articles of War Bill be taken into consideration. This was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Miller then moved that the various amendments should be made, which was, after some discussion, passed.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Miller's Burma Municipal Act was also passed after a very short discussion.

During the discussion on the Indian Articles of War Bill General Brackenbury, in his concluding speech of some duration, expressed his satisfaction at the Bill, which he described as an excellent piece of work, and he commended it to the Council as an extremely good measure, which should be at once adopted.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Miller and the Hon'ble Sir A. Macdonel both spoke on the second Bill.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

The Indian Army Re-organization Bill will be introduced at the first meeting of the Council in Calcutta, and very shortly after the Viceroy's arrival. The Committee on the Railway Bill is making an excellent progress, and it is now certain that the Bill will be ready by the end of this month, when it will be submitted to the proper authorities, and passed as soon as possible.

THE VICEREGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Another Executive Council was held this morning, lasting for about three hours, concerning the railways and irrigation works to be constructed. After a long discussion the programme was finally agreed to. There are still few details not quite settled, but the contents of the programme will be despatched to the Secretary of State almost at once as the details are of very minor importance.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel F. D. Mander, General List, is permitted to reside out of India.

Lieutenant E. F. S. Aron is transferred from the 5th Lancers to the 3rd Hussars.

Lieutenant N. M. Hemming, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

Second-Lieut. W. Garlick has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant F. C. K. Macmullen, 12th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Adjutant of his regiment.

Captain the Hon'ble F. M. St. Aubyn and Captain N. H. Wilson, Rifle Brigade, exchange battalions.

Six months' leave in India, on private affairs, has been granted to second class Assistant Surgeon F. W. Barker.

Major M. C. O'Connell, Dublin Fusiliers, Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, retires on the 6th November.

Lieutenant H. F. T. Fisher, Worcestershire Regiment, is appointed to the Army Service Corps on probation.

Captain C. Davidson, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is appointed officiating Wing Commander in the 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Colonel H. M. Evans, commanding at Fyzabad, will officiate in command of the Allahabad District during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir A. Palmer.

Leave to proceed out of India for one year, on medical certificate, has been granted to Sub-Conductor M. J. Flanney, Military Works Department, for one year.

Captain C. E. Poynder, 25th Madras Infantry, will probably succeed Captain Bethune as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction when the latter vacates on the 20th instant.

Lieutenant J. Fryer, 7th Hussars, proceeding Home on appointment to the Staff, is appointed to do duty with troops leaving for England in H. M.'s troopship "Malabar," sailing on the 16th instant.

Leave to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Surgeon-Capt. C. T. Hudson, Lieut. H. P. E. Parker, Staff Corps, Lieut. Arthur Hay, Staff Corps, and Conductor H. Duke, Ordnance Department.

Captain M. F. Fegan, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenants W. FitzG. Bourne, 10th Bengal Infantry ; J. C. C. Angelo, 20th Punjab Infantry ; and S. B. Patterson, 38th Dogras, passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 17th ultimo.

Captain J. C. Swann, I.S.C., D. A. A. G., Bombay District, will perform the duties of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain G. A. Carleton, proceeding to England on leave, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—*Out of India*—Captain C. E. Pounder, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, for 90 days ; A. DeV. Alexander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months ; Lieutenant A. P. Berthon, Munster Fusiliers, for 6 months ; Lieutenant W. A. Fraser, 22nd Punjab Infantry, for 3 months.

Leave to proceed out of India has been granted under the Staff Corps rules to the following officers :—Colonel H. B. Jacob, acting Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan, one year, on private affairs ; Lieut. J. G. Baldwin, Royal Artillery, officiating Commandant, No. 6 (Bombay), Mountain Battery, two years, on private affairs ; Major A. W. L. Bayly, D. S. O., 26th Bombay Infantry, one year, on medical certificate ; Lieut. J. R. B. G. Carter, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 8th Bombay Infantry, one year, on private affairs ; Lieut. W. G. Cooper, 4th Bombay Cavalry, eleven months, on medical certificate.

The following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. H. Gem, Sussex Regiment ; Lieutenant Colonel D. K. Robertson and Major J. L. Govan, Norfolk Regiment ; Captains A. S. Koe, Scottish Borderers ; St. J. D. T. Loftus, King's Royal Rifles ; L. G. T. Chandler, Somersetshire Light Infantry ; R. J. Forbes and Lieutenant the Hon'ble L. C. W. Falk, Hampshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion—Captains E. Leigh, Hampshire Regiment ; H. S. Walker and L. D. Blackburn, Scottish Rifles ; B. R. Roche, Bedfordshire Regiment ; E. A. Cowans, Seaforth Highlanders ; E. H. Swayne, Somersetshire Light Infantry ; Lieutenant C. J. H. H. Noble, Yorkshire Regiment. To 4th Battalion—Quarter-master Honorary Captain C. Hills, Dublin Fusiliers.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A very interesting cricket match was played on the N. I. parade ground between an eleven of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club and of the E Company's (2nd Middlesex) Regiment, on the 9th instant, being the Dasera Hindu holiday. Mr. Erachshah (captain) of the former club won the toss and elected to bat, the match resulting in a win for the Nagar Parsee Club by an innings and 72 runs. The scores for the Nagar Parsee Club was 178 runs and for the E Company's club 64 and 42 runs. The chief feature of the game was the brilliant hitting of Mr. Bomonshah Dhanjishah who scored 71 runs in 45 minutes. Messrs. Rathord, Shaik Lall, and Baboo played well, and ran up to the double figures for the Parsees ; Mr. Bode who played very careful and correct game, made 31 runs for the visitors. The bowling of Messrs Erachshah Sorabji (captain), S. M. Yusuf, Shaik Lall, and Baboo was very good, and the batting and fielding of the Parsees excellent and praiseworthy.

THE NAGAR PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Shaik Lall, c Goller, b Bode	32
S J Bhorge, run out	2
Bomanshah Dhanjishah	71
Erachshah Sorabji (capt), b Barton	1
Rathord, c East, b Walker	37
Baboo, c Hunt, b Walker	14
Darabshah Edalji, l-b-w b O'Brien	3
S M Yusuf, b O'Brien	9
Shaik Yusuf, c Smith, b Walker	0
Kaikhosroo Sarosh Erani, b O'Brien	0
Pande, not out	7
Extras	2
Total	178

THE E COMPANY 2ND MIDDLESEX REGT. CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Smith, b Yusuf	0	b Erachshaw	12
East, b Yusuf	0	not out	4
Laws, b Baboo	1	b Shaik Lall	4
Bode, b Yusuf	31	b Shaik Lall	0
Priant, b Yusuf	4	b Erachshah	8
Hunt, b Baboo	0	b Shaik Lall	2
Goller, b Baboo	2	b Erachshah	0
Walker, b Baboo	2	b Shaik Lall	0
Barton, not out	9	b Shaik Lall	0
Hayes, run out	2	b Shaik Lall	5
Swine, run out	7	c Bhorge, b Erachshah	4
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	64	Total	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, October 10.

10 p.m.	79·3

THURSDAY, October 11.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	87·4
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	85·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

With regard to the question of gold in Burma, the Chief Commissioner has sent a letter to the Government of India, suggesting that a further investigation should be made. The Government of India, in replying, has left the matter entirely to the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, stating that if the Burma Government desires a thorough exploration to be made during the year, the Government of India will send their geological officer to make a complete survey at once.

Captain N. W. H. du Boulay, who has been appointed British Military Attache with the Japanese army in Korea, entered the Royal Artillery in 1880, and is thirty-three years of age. He took part in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-85, and was a member of the flying column sent across the desert to the relief of General Gordon at Khartoum. Captain du Boulay was Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, in the China command from 1890 to 1893. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Taylor, who accompanies him, entered the Army Medical Staff in 1864.

It has now been ascertained by the police that the number of deaths caused by the falling in of houses at Cawnpore on the night of (Thursday) the 4th instant, amount to the astonishing figure of one hundred and twenty-two, and all the dead bodies it is believed have not yet been dug out, so that it will be nothing surprising if there are several other victims in addition to the 122 yet reported. In three instances entire families were buried alive.

The inquiry into the case of concocting evidence in the robbery case at the recent Sessions against inspectors Po Ni and Pakiri, commenced before the Commissioner of Pegu. Four lugyis spoke to arresting the accused in the robbery case, and to Pakiri in the search finding a bangle and a box of cartridges in the house under the mattress. A Chinese pawnbroker said the bangle before the court was pawned by Shwe Wine, one of the accused in the robbery case. None of the witnesses were sworn.

Passengers to and from Naini Tal who have suffered by the thefts that have been occurring lately on the railway line between Bareilly and Katgodam, will hear with satisfaction that a native guard, one Suraj Pershad, to whom the thefts have been traced, has just been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Ladies' jewel cases and work boxes were the class of goods that this man particularly affected, and his career while it lasted was lucrative, for the value of the articles recovered from him comes to over four hundred rupees.

A serious railway accident is reported from the Khojak. A number of heavily laden trucks in the station at Shelabagh, which is on the steep ascent up to the Khojak tunnel, ran away down the line and dashed at sixty miles an hour into the mail train, which was coming up. The collision was a frightful one, several carriages of the mail being smashed up and one third-class carriage being flung with wheels upwards twenty feet down the embankment. Although there were thirty passengers in this carriage not one was killed, and only two lives were lost altogether, which, considering the circumstances, is a cheap escape : though there are many, of course, more or less severely injured.

The *Journal of the Photographic Society of India* for October contains a photo-etching, "In the City of Palaces"—a view of Calcutta, which shows what a high standard of excellence the art of photographic reproduction has attained in India. It was executed at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta.

Of the total amount of Government four per cent. paper, all but 698 lakhs have been accounted for as either converted or deposited for conversion, but a considerable portion of this amount has been received and not as yet reported. The intervention of the holidays and the area over which the returns and notes have to be collected will prevent the completion of the figures for some time yet, as the biggest share of the outstandings is against mofussil treasuries. Although on 30th July 212 lakhs of the 1842-43 loan were unaccounted for, and shown as outstanding, the amount since then has been reduced to only 109 lakhs. The same process of reduction will occur as notes continue to be collected in the Public Debt Offices for the actual operation of conversion.

Surgeon-Captain H. J. Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, will probably read a paper at the coming Medical Congress at Calcutta on the sanitary aspects of the water-logging of districts adjacent to the Western Jumna Canal.

With regard to this Medical Congress, it is characteristic of the Government that delegates thereto are obliged to attend at their own expense. On the other hand the railways carry the delegates at half price.

We learn from Hyderabad (Deccan) that Mr. C. E. Biddulph, who has previously acted for a lengthened period and gave satisfaction, is to be appointed substantively Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad when Major Masters vacates.

About ten thousand rupees, remaining in hand from the punitive police force tax levied in Rangoon in consequence of the rioting last year, is being refunded.

The net imports of silver into India during the month of September amounted to 72 lakhs : those of gold being 31 lakhs.

Upwards of 180 teams shot in the annual Honour and Glory Match last Saturday, including representatives of various Volunteer corps.

Mr. Richard Dane, lately on special duty with the Opium Commission, succeeds Mr. E. N. Baker as Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department.

Meanwhile Captain Macmahon is making good progress in the demarcation of the Zhob border. The Afghan representative is working cordially with him, and all the initial difficulties seem to have been overcome.

Having regard to the highly insanitary condition of the cutcha drains on either side of the roads in the suburbs of Calcutta, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that malaria, and other fevers are very prevalent in the suburbs, and that the admissions into the various hospitals have reached a very high figure. In the Campbell Hospital alone, the daily admissions, from this cause alone, have, for the past few weeks, averaged considerably over twenty, while on some days as many as forty and forty-five patients have been admitted. As may easily be imagined, the accommodation of this hospital, large as it is, has been taxed to the fullest extent, and soon there will be no spare beds. An old shed which had been lying vacant for some time, has been hastily repaired and put into use. This, too, is at present fully occupied.

Merino sheep are not very well known among the flocks that feed on English pastures, and a great many people will be astonished to learn that the breed, famous for the length and softness of its silken fleece, has been well established in this country for more than a century. George III. imported merino sheep in 1791, from the Royal Negretti flock belonging to the King of Spain. They were kept at Kew. Mr. Sturgeon, of South Ockendon Hall, near Romford, in Essex, bought the remainder of the flock when George III. died, and by his family the strain has been carefully preserved until now. The whole of Messrs. Sturgeon's pure merino sheep will, however, be sold by Messrs. Thornton on Thursday, September 20, at South Ockendon Hall. A most careful record of the breeding of the sheep has been kept by the owners throughout, the ewes being tatooed in the ear with a number to correspond with a private register. First prize and gold medal, as well as second and third prizes, were obtained for the sheep at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1856. These sheep have the most beautiful quality of wool, and the bodies are well covered. The quality of wool holds out throughout the entire surface, and a two-year old ram is usually good for 20lbs. of wool of the finest kind in the world. The place of sale is within ten minutes' walk of Ockendon station, and is within an hour's journey from Fenchurch-street on the Southern Railway.

One has almost forgotten the Gohna Lake by this time observes a contemporary, but those who are still curious on the subject may be interested to learn that no further landslips have occurred, and that the stream flows quietly over the comparatively low dam left after the flood of a few weeks ago.

The prohibition of the sale of *chandu* and *madak* in Rajputana is having just the opposite effect to that intended, according to a correspondent of the Lahore paper. Those addicted to smoking the drug have opened clubs in several parts of Ajmere city, where *chandu* is manufactured and sold privately to the people, and as the proprietor or manager of the club has to pay no duty to the Government, he can sell *chandu* cheaper than the license holders. Thus *chandu* smoking, by reason of its cheapness, has become more popular than before. One way in which it could be checked now would be by raising the duty on opium by about fifty per cent.

Further details have come to light, a Vienna correspondent telegraphs, concerning the remarkable death of a young lady under hypnotic influence. For some months she suffered much from nervous headaches, and nothing could cure her but Herr Neukomm putting her into a trance. The last affair which ended so tragically was quite a theatrical performance before a numerous audience. The young lady had been ordered by the hypnotiser to show symptoms of six different illnesses, and had done so successfully. When the hypnotiser told her to be consumptive, she immediately had the air of a girl in an advanced stage of decline and coughed and sighed. But when he suggested that she had her usual pain in the head, she jumped up with a cry, and in the next moment sank to the ground. The post-mortem examination showed her to have died of atrophy of the brain.

The father of the late Mr. Charles Brandling, whose death took place the other day, and who was the stepfather of the Earl of Jersey, was, in the palmy days of the coal trade, a member of an association known as the "Grand Allies." When coal was won in the Gosforth Colliery in 1829, Mr. Brandling and his partners gave a grand subterranean ball. The ballroom, says "The Newcastle Chronicle," was situated at a depth of nearly 1,100 feet, and was in the shape of the letter L, the width being fifteen feet, the base twenty-two feet, and the perpendicular height forty-eight feet. Seats were placed round the sides, the floor was dried and flagged, and the whole place illuminated. The company began to descend in appropriate dresses about half-past nine in the morning, and continued to arrive till one in the afternoon. The men engaged in the work, their wives and daughters and sweethearts, several neighbours, the proprietors and agents, and sundry friends of both sexes who had courage to avail themselves of the privilege, all found their way to the bottom of the shaft. Immediately on their arrival there they proceeded to the extremity of the drift, to the face of the coal, where each person hewed a piece as a memento of the visit, and then returned to the ball-room. Dancing was continued till three o'clock in the afternoon. No distinction was made and ladies joined in the general dance with pitmen's daughters. All returned in safety, and in nice, clean, and well-lined baskets. Between two and three hundred persons were present, nearly one-half of them being of the female sex.

Mr. Legh, M. P., describes in "The Pall Mall Magazine" a fortnight in Montenegro. The Prince, he says, is a fine, handsome man, of well-preserved middle age and dignified presence, whose stalwart proportions are well set off by the national costume. Educated in Paris, he speaks excellent French and has admirable manners. That he possesses exceptional political skill is shown, not only by the peace and order which prevail throughout his realm and by the large accessions of territory which Montenegro has obtained of late years, but also by his relations with his neighbours. "The Sclavs in the surrounding countries look to him as their natural leader ; the Czar lends him money and his protection ; the Austrian Government treats him with profound respect ; while his natural enemy, the Sultan, anxious for propitiation at any price, lavishes upon him gifts of the most costly description, from jewels and palaces on the Bosphorus to boxes of cigarettes. Just before my visit, a complete equipment for a squadron of cavalry, with instructors into the bargain, had arrived as a present from Constantinople, the Sultan being apparently quite indifferent to the fact that his gift would inevitably be used against himself." Prince Nicholas, however, is not merely a politician, but cultivates literary and artistic tastes, writes poetry, inspires subjects for painters and sculptors, and composes tragedies which meet with much success when given at Cettinge. "Who, indeed, ever heard of an autocrat proving an artistic or literary failure ?"

A memorial to the German Emperor, signed by the Duke of Westminster as President, and Rev. J. Grant Mills as Secretary, of the British United Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralisation of Native Races by Liquor, was presented through Count Hatzfeldt during the Emperor's recent visit to England. Referring to a resolution passed by the Reichstag requesting the Federal Government again to take into consideration "whether and how the trade in spirits in the German Colonies can be effectually opposed either by prohibition or limitation," the Committee in their memorial express a belief that the minimum duty of only 6½d. per gallon, which was imposed under the provisions of the Brussels Conference Act on the Coast Territories in which the trade already existed, is quite inadequate to insure any effective restriction of the traffic. They hope that Germany, through her representatives, will urge a very considerable increase on the present duty, and thus help to protect the native races of these territories from demoralisation and degradation. The Committee also point out that in Mohammedan countries in Africa outside the Zone of Prohibition defined by the Brussels Act, notably Morocco, they are informed liquor is not only manufactured, but imported from European countries. The native authority is powerless to cope with the traffic and the evils arising therefrom, owing to the protege system which prevails there, and the capitulations which exist between the Sultan of Morocco and European Powers. It is therefore suggested to the Emperor that it would be of the greatest benefit if Germany were willing and prepared to co-operate in any international efforts that might be made to prohibit this importation.

The little castle in the Bjelovesch Forest, where the Czar has recovered his health, has been placed under the superintendence of a department of the Imperial House, and a Governor will be named for it. The castle has been added to the list of Imperial residences. Of course this means, a Vienna Correspondent telegraphs, that the Czar will return there. No doubt, our Correspondent says, the neighbours of the castle will after this be subjected to certain restrictions consequent on the measures taken for the Czar's absolute safety.

The French President will not have any civil Minister with him at the manœuvres, though M. Dupuy will be at the grand review outside Chateaudun, because the Head of the State is to address the generals assembled there. M. Casimir-Perier's staff will be extremely brilliant (a Paris Corresponent tells us), so far as the high birth of those composing it can make it so. M. Dupuy has no taste for the company of military aristocrats. M. Carnot always went in a carriage to the grand manœuvres he attended, but his successor will appear on a thoroughbred horse.

There is just now a run of novelties in stage dancing, and the latest thing which is about to be introduced into London from Paris is a mirror with the edges concealed and placed above the performer, covering the whole top of the stage. A powerful electric light is thrown upon the dancer, who on the mirror overhead appears to be dancing in the air, her head of course downwards. This is, however, not half so clever as the device brought forward by Madame Katti Lanner at Her Majesty's opera rather more than twenty years ago. Here a sham mirror made of gauze was placed at the back of the stage, and as the dancer was supposed to be practising before the looking-glass, another dancer or "double" made precisely the same actions and gestures as though the figure of the performer were reflected on the glass. In this case every detail of action, every lifting of the arms, had to be settled beforehand and thoroughly learned, for a slip of memory on the part of either of the two dancers would have spoiled the illusion.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am indebted to the agents of the above company for their letter, which you were good enough to publish in your issue, dated 8th instant, and I hope you will now allow me to have my say in the matter. In the first place, Messrs. Jehangir and Co. are wrong as to my identity, and, therefore, wrong when they say they know me as one "who holds many shares, and may be naturally anxious to part with some." I have not the slightest intention of selling any shares, as, like the agents, I also consider the investment an excellent one, and I see no reason why this stock should not eventually rise to par—provided the agents keep to their policy of gradually increasing the reserve and depreciation fund, and paying a fair dividend in the meanwhile, and sending away all masters and other "fogies" to their own business. But, if I am to believe "Investor," I should like to know who authorised the *locum tenens* of Mr. Jehangir to inform him that there would be no dividend this half-year, and probably none at the end of the year, on account of the necessity of replacing the old engine, when it was resolved at the last general meeting to provide a fund for the purchase of the engine and to carry towards it a small sum every year ? If the *locum tenens* exceeded his instructions, he should be brought to book, as the result of his unauthorised and incorrect information has been to frighten poor shareholders, and induce some to sell within the last few days, thereby causing a reduction of Rs. 25 per share value.

There is no denial by the agents of the fact that a *good* and *substantial* profit was earned up to June last, and I am glad there is to be a dividend as usual at the end of the year, though Messrs. Jehangir and Co. are wrong in stating that shareholders have approved of no *interim* dividend, for I and many others have never been consulted, nor have I given my vote to this effect ; and here I would remark that the *masterly* attempt made by your correspondent "Public," in your same issue of the 8th idem, to put the cap on me as an "Old Speculator," has quite missed the mark, and when he refers to the debt of the company as 5 lakhs, which he says may become 6½ lakhs by the purchase of a new engine, or as he tries to show 50 per cent. on a capital of 13 lakhs, he forgets that there is a set-off in stock, &c., of some 3½ lakhs, *vide* last published accounts, and that the net debt is, after all, paltry. The colors thus painted by him, and perhaps by him also under the garb of "Investor," are of his own manufacturing, and may reflect whatever hues he may be disposed to wear, but I still assert, whether as an "engineer," an expert or not, that though the engine may have, after June, stopped work for a month, nevertheless, by their own showing, the agents have had it repaired to be fit for work again, and it is rather out of place and anomalous to say that "*if* she breaks down again (the italic is mine) she will give no chance of repairs, and the mill will have to stop for nine months or more," until a new one is ordered out and put up. At that rate, I might ask him : And what if the new engine were to break down, or the Russians invade India !

This is a pessimistic view with a vengeance, for last year Rs. 30,000 were set aside for depreciation of machinery, and Rs. 10,000 carried to a new account, called the Engine Fund Account, *vide* page 4 of last year's report, and as in that report, too, it was said the beam engines were getting old and showing signs of wear and tear, and the directors in consequence thought it advisable to open the engine account, to which they proposed to carry a small sum every year to enable them to renovate or order out new engines, I repeat it is absurd to anticipate, in the manner stated, the engine breaking down again and then suspending operations for months !

The management should, I submit, whenever any repairs are necessary, such as have been lately carried out, see that they are done in a thoroughly substantial way, and as I know a good deal about machinery, I can assure them and the agents that the repairs have been thoroughly effected, and not in a patched up sort of way, so that there is no fear of a breakdown. But if they have already ordered out a new engine, for which there was no great or immediate necessity, the credit of the company is first-rate, and the machinists will certainly be satisfied with payments of half the amount at once and the balance by one or two instalments, thus obviating the necessity for a loan or sacrifice of dividends, though I, for one, am prepared to submit to the latter if the agents will also give up or forego their own commission too. In conclusion, I would point out that except perhaps the "Jubilee," I know of no well-managed mills, as asserted by the agents, which have postponed a declaration of dividend until the end of the year.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

PROMOTIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to bring to the notice of the Government and the public, through the columns of your esteemed journal, an instance of the cruel injustice that is being done to some of the signallers of the Telegraph Department. It is a fair sample of the justice meted out to this over-worked and under-paid body of public servants. By an examination held in 1893, a certain number of men qualified themselves for higher grades. The examination as it went was a farce, beating even the record of its predecessors. Be this as it may, but the results were not declared till a long time after the examination, on the score of economy. By the present organization a certain percentage of grades is sanctioned, and the vacancies are caused by deaths, dismissals, resignations, and retirements. These vacancies are filled up by competitive examinations held every four years, so that a good round sum is saved to the department by not filling up these vacancies as they occur. In the present instance, however, the department has exceeded even this rapacious form of economising. By the results declared, a certain number of men were given the grades, and others were kept on the waiting list till vacancies occurred. Though eight months have elapsed since this declaration, not a single promotion has been awarded. There is enough evidence to show that there are several grades vacant, but are probably withheld from the men on the plea of economy. It is hard to think that men, after being worked to death, should, after qualifying themselves for promotion, be debarred from earning the fruits of their labours, and in a department, which yearly shows a large surplus and profit over the expenditure. Things have come to such a state in this department, the men are so discontented, that nothing short of a Government enquiry will redress the innumerable grievances of the poor

SIGNALLER

A NEW BANK PROPOSED FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am pleased to learn from a paragraph in your highly popular journal that the Commercial Land and Mortgage Bank of Madras, which has a branch here, has resolved to increase its capital from 10 to 25 lakhs, and what four native gentlemen of distinction have agreed to join and form its board here, and I am the more pleased at this, for they are all connected with our joint stock cotton mills and presses, many of which, Mr. Sorabjee Bunshaw in his recent pamphlet on the Joint Stock Companies' Act says, are heavily in debt, which is an additional proof that there is a profitable field not only for increasing the Bank's capital, but also for the creation of a new Local Bank with a capital of, say, 20 to 25 lakhs, and I sincerely hope that in the interests of our increasing trade, some capitalists and financiers would put their heads together and give us the benefit of a Bank, confining its operations to loans and discounts, and keeping clear of all exchange operations with Europe and China. Of late, I have noticed on the part of the majority of our local capitalists a coldness towards any scheme for a loan and discount Bank in this Presidency, but I can well understand their disinclination to support such a scheme as they themselves lend their own funds to the cotton spinning and pressing companies at high rates of interests. I trust, however, the noble example of the four gentlemen who have given their support to the increase of the capital of the Madras Commercial Bank will lead others to think and reflect on the necessity for starting a good local Bank, for which there is an ample and profitable field, looking at the insufficiency of capital of many of our local cotton manufacturing mills and pressing companies, the amount of capital seeking investment and the sums deposited in the Government Savings Bank at 3 per cent. interest.—Yours, &c.,

A MERCHANT.

The number of registered miners in Maliwan is now 283, against 105 in 1890-91. The export last year were 900 piculs, against 547 in the previous year. Three experts from Australia and Singapore have examined the country—the Australian as to hill mining, the others as to alluvial mining and trading facilities. They return from Singapore at the close of the rains, and examine the country further inland. Altogether the prospects are considered brighter.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran continued the hearing of the suit of Messrs. Sorabjee N. Talati and Company against the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company, Limited, in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants might be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 46,000, with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the 18th October, 1892, and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lang continued his remarks on the rebutting evidence called for the defendants. It was clear from Damodhar's evidence that the account given by Sunder was false, and that Reporter went to the Indemnity office before he went to Volkart's. The learned counsel asked the court to compare Damodhar's evidence with that of Reporter, remarking that his Lordship would find that Damodhar corroborated Reporter in every important particular except as to the rate of eight annas. It was evident that Reporter offered Damodhar only the tea, because he had already effected an insurance on the silk with the Indemnity. Then looking to the time, it was clear demonstration that Reporter must have gone to Sunder before he went to Volkart's ; and Sunder by making an untrue statement, merely sought to screen himself on the ground that he was told that insurance had been effected on the tea at Volkart's. It was strange that, of all the people to whom Reporter went to offer the risk, the only two who were called to contradict him were Wallace's then and Volkart's, against whom the plaintiffs had brought their suits. In every other office where he had a chance of effecting an insurance, Reporter said distinctly that the steamer was overdue. His Lordship would therefore take into his consideration the fact that, in every instance, Reporter had consistently mentioned the fact that the steamer was overdue. The learned counsel therefore submitted that his Lordship would not credit Damodhar's statement that Reporter told him that the ship had left Shanghai two or three days previously. But this was a question for consideration in the next case. The plaintiffs' case was that they got their telegram at 4 p.m. on the 14th October. It was in the telegraph office a few minutes before 1 p.m., and it was impossible the plaintiffs could have received it earlier than the time they mentioned. The learned counsel said his Lordship could not assume that it was the duty of the plaintiffs to wire to Bombay the fact that there was a typhoon ; and referred in support of his argument to the evidence taken on commission to show that in a telegram sent to England about the same time, the writer did not consider it his duty to make any reference to the typhoon. Then as to the other point, that if Volkart's insurance was effected after that with Sunder, the learned counsel asked where else could Sunder have heard anything about the ship ? Mr. Lang submitted his Lordship would discredit Sunder's evidence, and would come to the conclusion that there was no misrepresentation whatever used in Bombay on the part of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Scott, in replying on behalf of the defendants, said the court would not take the view put forward by his learned friend, because it was an attempt to give the go-bye to the overwhelming evidence that there was concealment in Bombay. Mr. Scott referred to a decision in England, which showed that it was the duty of the assured to give every material information to the assurer, leading to the inference that any attempt at concealment of material information should vitiate the policy. Mr. Scott referred to other cases to support his argument on this point. In one instance, the assured suppressed the fact of the loss of the ship, and the court

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dhuramsey presiding. There were also present: Messrs. A. Abercrombie, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Budrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, A. Dominick D'Monte, Dinshaw Bomanji Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath R. Khote, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, H. I. B. Hargrave, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsetji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Mirza Husein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtulla Khairaz, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Corporation recorded latter to the President, dated 17th September, 1894, from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, conveying the high appreciation of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, of the kindly sentiments contained in the address presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on the occasion of their Royal Highnesses's marriage. They also recorded letter to the President, dated York House, St. James's Palace, S.W., 1st September, 1894, from Major-General Winton, Comptroller of his Royal Highness's household, conveying the thanks of their Royal Highnesses for the address, and thanking the Corporation and the inhabitants of Bombay for the very handsome casket in which the same was enclosed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO A COUNCILLOR.

On the motion of Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, the Corporation recorded a letter to the President, from Mr. George Lund, asking the approval of the Corporation of his absence from meetings until the middle of December next, as he has left Bombay for three months for Europe, under medical certificate.

SALARY OF THE ACTING COMMISSIONER.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation, on the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, sanctioned the grant of Rs. 7,462-5-10, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the salary of Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. S. Weir, while acting as Commissioner.

THE ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

The Corporation recorded memorandum, dated 30th August, from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, forwarding letter to the President, from Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, Civil Surgeon, Thana, thanking the Corporation for their continued confidence in appointing him as Acting Health Officer.

The Corporation also recorded a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis, stating that the services of Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Municipality, with a view to his appointment to act as Health Officer.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS AND MUNICIPAL FINANCES.

The next business before the meeting was the Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 5942, dated 29th August, to the effect that letter, dated 22nd instant, reporting an excess of Rs.2,088-2-10, on the grant for machinery and plant for lighting with electricity the Municipal Office and the Arthur Crawford Markets (on account of fall in exchange on London, and the imposition of import duty), be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 1,020, from Surplus Cash Balance towards the total of Rs. 2,088-2-10, the balance being defrayed from the savings on the grant for such lighting under other heads.

On the motion of Mr. Roughton, the necessary sanction was accorded.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 6581, dated 12th September, 1894, as under:—That the report made by the Acting Commissioner, of the exchange arrangements made by him in connection with payments in London for machinery supplied for Love Grove Pumping Station and Colaba Sewerage be recorded. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction additional grant of Rs. 2,463-7-10, to the debit of unappropriated balance of the loan for Rs. 23,25,000, for drainage and other works, to meet excess on the last instalment payable to Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., for engines and pumps for Love Grove Station, that excess being due to the fall in exchange. That the balance payable to Messrs. Simpson & Co., be not disbursed until the said engines and pumps are finally taken over from them by the Corporation, and the claims of the Municipality against Messrs. Simpson & Co. have been adjusted.

Mr. Roughton moved for the necessary sanction which was accorded.

COST OF COVERING CLEAR WATER CHANNEL.

As applied for by the Commissioner and recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation accorded their sanction to the covering of the clear-water channel of the John Hay Grant Reservoir at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200, the charge being debited to Surplus Cash Balance.

THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT IN THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The next business on the agenda was the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 7008, dated 19th September, 1894:—"That with reference to their Resolution, No. 6762, dated 13th instant, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 2,457, from the balance of Rs. 28,166-2-7, standing to the credit of the Garden Improvement Fund, to meet the cost (1) of deputing Mr. Jamshedji M. Doctor, or some other suitable person, to Calcutta for instruction, under Mr. Sanyal, for a period, not exceeding twelve months, on a salary, including all allowances, of Rs. 150 per mensem, (Rs. 1,800); (2) Rs. 112, for railway fare to and from Calcutta, and expenses on those journeys, Rs. 45, and Rs. 500 honorarium payable to Mr. Sanyal."

Mr. Roughton moved for the necessary sanction.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the Committee be requested to inform the Corporation as to what would be the probable cost of the zoological collection.

Dr. Deshmukh seconded the amendment.

After some discussion, the amendment being put to vote was negatived, and the original motion was agreed to.

EXCESSES ON BUDGET GRANT FOR WATER-WORKS.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 7093, dated 26th September, 1894, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the grant of Rs. 4,452-0-7, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet excess on the grant for 1893-94, for materials, Water-Works. The Standing Committee regret that these excesses were incurred without previous reference to them, as required by the Standing Orders.

Mr. Roughton moved, and Mr. Vincent seconded, that, as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 4,452 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet excess on the grant for 1893-94 for materials, Water Works, and that the concluding para. of the committee's resolution be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad moved an amendment that the sanction, as recommended by the Standing Committee, be given, and that in according this sanction the Corporation shared in the regret expressed by the Committee that excesses should have been incurred without obtaining previous sanction to the same, and trusted that the Commissioner would impress upon all Municipal officers that any violation of the Standing Orders contained in the Corporation's resolutions would meet with the serious displeasure of the Corporation.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the motion.

Dr. Bahadurji moved another amendment that the sanction be given, and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation as to the name of the officer responsible for the excess.

On a division Dr. Bahadurji's amendment was carried.

CIVIC FURNITURE OFFERED FOR AUCTION.

The Secretary submitted a letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that the dais, platform, and circular tables (originally provided for the Council Hall), were put up to auction, on the 12th ultimo, by Messrs. Mehrji Johnstone & Co., and that the total bid obtained amounted to Rs. 654. The views of the Corporation on the offer were requested by the Acting Commissioner.

Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote proposed that the letter be recorded, and that the Corporation approved of the auction sale.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved an amendment "that the furniture be put up for auction again," which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

LYONS' OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY.

"FAUST-UP-TO-DATE" was repeated at the Tivoli Theatre, last night, when the various members of Mr. Lyons' Company acquitted themselves in a satisfactory manner. There was a good house, and the different songs, dances, specialties, medleys, etc., came in for a large amount of laughter and applause. The company's stay in Bombay is becoming very short as only two more performances are to be given. To-night (Friday) "The Isle of Beauty" will be played, and on Saturday night, the last performance will comprise "Little Cindy up too late" with all new songs and dances, medleys, etc. It seems a pity that Mr. Lyons cannot be prevailed upon to prolong his stay, but the tour of the company has been mapped out, and the opening in Calcutta is not far distant.

THE WANT OF PLATFORM TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to bring, through the medium of your paper, under the notice of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the inconvenience and hardships experienced by those who go to see their friends off at the local stations, and especially at Victoria Terminus, by the non-issue of platform passes. Though platform passes as such were never issued by the G. I. P. Railway, while the same are issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it did not at all interfere with the convenience of the public as all the through trains stopped at Musjid and as tickets to Musjid were invariably issued to serve as platform passes. But since 1st October when the new time-table came into force, various changes are made, and the so-called platform passes are also discontinued as passengers are not allowed to travel between Bombay and Thana by through trains. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the railway authorities will, with their usual promptitude towards the convenience of the public, remove the cause for any such complaint.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 11. G. D.

THE POSITION OF COTTON.

A DISTINCTLY more cheerful tone is noticeable in the report from the chief centres of the great Lancashire industry, and although there is no prospect of anything like a boom in the near future, there appears to be no doubt that manufacturers are regaining courage, and that the cotton manufacturing business, as a whole, is steadily emerging from the condition of severe depression in which it had rested for so long. So, at least, asserts the *Financial News*. Prices have been slowly advancing, and stocks, which had reached somewhat unwieldy dimensions, are being steadily depleted. Thus, during the week ending September 8th, the principal descriptions of cotton rose in market value from 1-16d. to 1-8d. per pound; while the stocks on hand exhibited a decrease of 57,830 bales. And it is important to observe that the sales have lately been almost entirely to actual consumers, the speculative purchases having been upon an unusually small scale. No doubt, part of the improvement in the value of raw cotton is due to the rise in "Futures" in New York, although the figures of the 1893-94 crop scarcely seem to favour the advance. Probably, the upward tendency on the other side of the Atlantic has arisen from the belief that the settlement of the tariff muddle will give that impetus to the American cotton manufacturing industry which the M'Kinley tariff, with the best possible intentions, entirely failed to afford. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains that on both sides of the Atlantic prices have lately been slowly moving upward, and we can only hope that the increased consumption will fully warrant the advance. In view of the fact that over two-thirds of the cotton used in England comes from the United States, the question of that supply from that source must always be a leading factor in the position of the cotton industry. It is, therefore, of interest to examine closely the American statistics of crop, consumption, &c., and we are enabled to do so, in reference to the crop of 1893-94, by noting the final figures which have recently been compiled by the New Orleans correspondent of the well-known firm of Messrs. Neill Brothers. The figures for the past three years are as follow:—

	1893-94. Bales.	1892-93. Bales.	1891-92. Bales.
Total delivery	7,550,000	6,700,000	9,035,000
EXPORTS.			
Great Britain and Channel	2,859,000	2,367,000	3,315,000
Continent	2,329,000	2,035,000	2,497,000
Canada, Mexico, &c.	100,000	103,000	121,000
Total exports	5,288,000	4,445,000	5,933,000
CONSUMPTION.			
Northern States	1,601,000	1,687,000	2,191,000
Southern States, and burnt	720,000	744,000	720,000
Total (including burnt)	2,321,000	2,431,000	2,911,000
Average gross weight of bales in pounds	499·27	498·99	498·77

The quantity of old crop cotton in the United States at the end of last month is estimated at 165,000 bales, contrasting with 121,000 bales a year previously. This brings up the total production to 7,594,000 bales, or to within about 100,000 bales of Mr. Henry Neill's estimate. Some of the best American experts had gone for a total of some 300,000 bales short of the actual result, but the unexpected increase of about 200,000 bales from the Texas plantations upset their calculations. The chief sources of the increase in the aggregate supply were the Atlantic States—Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, and Alabama. The Gulf States and Texas yielded about average quantities.

Turning from the question of production, let us see how the imports, exports, and consumption of raw cotton on this side have been going on during the current year. The Board of Trade figures for the thirty-six weeks ended the 6th September show that the total arrivals in the United Kingdom amounted to 2,361,593 bales, of which 1,748,132 bales came from the United States, 175,647 bales from Brazil, 146,513 bales from the East Indies, 244,081 bales from Egypt, and 47,220 bales from other producing countries. For the corresponding period of last year the total imports amounted to 1,658,180 bales. There has consequently been an increase this year of 617,390 bales. The exports of raw cotton in the same periods have been 279,156 bales this year, against 272,582 bales last year—an increase of 6,620 bales. The quantity taken for consumption this year has been 2,288,568 bales, comparing with 1,831,851 bales, at the corresponding date a year ago; while the stocks were 974,030 bales and 1,117,870 bales, respectively. There has therefore, been an increase of 456,720 bales in the quantity taken for consumption, and a decrease of 143,840 bales in the stock. This increase in consumption must be attributed in part to the fact that the earlier months of last year were affected by the strike in Lancashire. That stoppage also explains to some extent the circumstance that during the current year the shipments of cotton goods have been, on balance, upon a considerably larger scale than in the corresponding period of 1893, as will be seen from the following table of declared values for the eight months ended August 31st in the three years, respectively:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Yarn and twist	£6,209,460	£5,792,178	£6,142,934
Piece-goods—Grey, &c.	11,784,814	9,727,211	11,711,847
Do. Bleached	8,731,579	7,118,079	8,179,974
Do. Printed	7,414,939	7,769,280	7,281,710
Do. Dyed	6,093,912	6,040,839	5,544,890

Adding a few items of minor importance, the result is arrived at that the exports of cotton yarns and piece-goods in the eight months of the current year were valued at £38,742,812, against £35,763,963 in the corresponding period of last year, and £37,737,118 in the first eight months of 1892. We may just add, in conclusion, that the "flood" of American cotton and the run up in prices of the raw material which were talked of some time ago, do not seem likely to come off. The New York price is steady—that is all; while the amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain and advised by cable is less than one-half the amount at the corresponding date last year.

At the Calcutta Police Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Suleiman Mahmud Ludha was charged with cheating the firm of Cassinr Hadji Nutty, of Amratolla Street, in respect of a sum of Rs. 8,320, which, it was alleged, he had induced the complainants to make over to him by certain false representations in connection with a bill of lading for gunny bags. After obtaining the amount stated, the accused absconded. He was arrested by the Bombay Police and sent on to Calcutta in charge of a native officer. He made a statement to the police to the effect that he had lost Rs. 5,000 in rain-gambling before he left for Bombay, and Rs. 1,700 at billiard-gambling at Bombay. When arrested he had only a very small sum in his possession. Some evidence was recorded and the prisoner remanded.

NEWS received from Jellalabad states that General Ghulam Hyder, the Afghan Demarcation Commissioner, has gone to Asmar. It is still uncertain when the delimitation of the frontier by Mr. Udny and Ghulam Hyder will begin.

A TURF MYSTERY.

IT appears from the account given of the matter in the *Indian Planters' Gazette* that there is a turf mystery abroad in Calcutta worthy of a second Sherlock Holmes. The case out of which it has arisen was a race in the last Monsoon Meeting in which a mare called Lady Flo came in first, but was disqualified, the rider not being able to draw the weight. Our authority writes:—

Practically what has been proved are the following: (i) That the Stewards are satisfied that the rider of Lady Flo in the Michaelmas Purse weighed out for the race correctly; (ii) that the Stewards are equally satisfied that the rider of the mare in question weighed in short weight after the said race, the amount of such shortage being not specifically ascertained, but roughly about 5lbs., or a trifle more; (iii) that the evidence shows that from the nature of the weight cloths carried it was impossible for any weights to have been lost during the race, as the said weight cloths were those with leads stitched into the pockets; (iv) that the rider, trainer and owner of the mare are innocent of any knowledge of how the short weight came about; (v) that some persons or person knew of such short weight prior to the mare being saddled, from the fact that there was a heavy commission out to back Uhlan, who was ultimately placed second. There is the puzzle: the question is, who is going to solve it? The Stewards discovered that one Morrison was known to have backed Uhlan for large amounts, but on his examination he denied that it was not his custom to attend race meetings, and that the amounts he betted in were customary amounts, and that he was backing the horse in his own interests, and in no one else's. There was a cross-allegation that Morrison was supplied with Rs. 1,000 by Jenkinson, the bookmaker, and that it was for the latter that Morrison was doing the commission. This Jenkinson strenuously denies, and even did he admit it, we do not see that the mere fact of a bookmaker seeking to steady his book about the favourite would materially help in solving the riddle. Mr. McEvoy was stated to have said that he was in the weighing-room, and saw that Lady Flo's rider was weighed out short weight, but this apparently was not quite the case, as Mr. McEvoy subsequently recollected that he was not in the weighing-room at the actual time that Lady Flo was being weighed out for. It is, however, pretty well established that from whatever cause arising, the fact that all was not right with Lady Flo's weight was public property prior to the horses going to the post, for besides what Morrison is supposed to have done in the ring, there were several other large cash bets about Uhlan, the sources of which have not been sufficiently traced.

As regards the manner in which the weight on Lady Flo was made up, Mr. Rees, who rode her, reckons it as follows:—

	st.	lbs.
His own weight	9	12½
Saddle	0	10
Two cloths, presumably of 11b. and 4lbs. each	0	5
One numdah	0	4½
	11	0

The cloths used were two of a set, the property of Trahan, the jockey, and if the Stewards hold that there was no mistake on the part of the Clerk of the Scales or on the part of his assistant, then the only possible inference is that some person or persons without the knowledge of Perrett, Mr. Rees, Mr. Butler or Trahan, the owner of the cloths in question, managed to surreptitiously substitute certain other cloths for those weighed out with, but this theory, even were it not negatived by Perrett's, Mr. Rees' and Mr. Butler's statements, that the cloths never left Perrett's possession after being taken out of the scale when Mr. Rees had weighed out, is not tenable, and for this reason, for if cloths were substituted, even were they only 11b. cloths, that would make the weight 3lbs. short, whereas it was more than 5lbs., and it is admitted that two cloths were weighed in with. The saddle was not changed, nor was any part of the gear, with the exception of the girths, and this would not be sufficient to cause a difference of pounds, though in some cases there might be a few ounces between one pair and another. The Stewards have not yet made known their finding, so that we can go no further than we have gone at present, the foregoing being only a bare record of the facts so far established. If the finding is that it was a mistake, then there will be nothing more to be said, but if the Stewards are of opinion that there was no mistake made by the Clerk of the Scales or by his assistant, then it is one of the most barefaced robberies that has ever disgraced the turf, and no efforts ought to be spared to discover the perpetrators, no matter who they are.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council is apparently destined to be the scene of more anti-Indian legislation this cold weather, when the Cantonments Act Amendment Bill comes on to be passed. Sir Alexander Miller, in introducing the Bill into the Council in July, candidly announced its English origin. It has been drafted at home in response to the requirements of Exeter Hall, and by a refinement of political hypocrisy has been delivered over to the Legislative Council here to be enacted under the forms of free debate and free judgment. At present the Bill is under reference to the Local Governments, who are taking the opinions of their officers upon it in the usual course. The form of reference carefully avoids all question of the merits or principles of the measure. The officers consulted are merely asked whether the provisions of the Bill are adequate to secure the purposes it has in view. That will not assuredly prevent numbers of them whose indignation rises above their sense of official formality from throwing in their word as to the harm and wrong that the Bill will work. At all events in these Provinces, we can answer for it that the result of the reference will be to bring on the record an indignant protest on the part of all ranks, from the Lieutenant Governor down to the Cantonment Magistrates, as to the mischiefs of the measure. We trust that in other administrations the officials consulted will have taken, or will take, the same line. If this dose of legislation is to be forced down the country's throat, at any rate let it be clearly seen that it was swallowed under compulsion. If the case of this Cantonment Bill had come before that of the Tariff, it would have opened the eyes of the public as to the constitutional position of the Supreme Legislative Council and saved much misapplied criticism. The present Bill is really a more monstrous instance of legislation against the grain than the other. Inde fensible as the exemption of the import duties was, there was at any rate a good deal in the view urged by Mr. Lee-Warner that the interests of England must count for something in such a matter: and if the Home Government had put down its foot from the beginning and said that it could not tolerate import duties at all on the part of the dependency against the mother country, the position would have been one that many Englishmen in India would have found themselves bound to acquiesce in. The absurdity of the case was created by vetoing a piece of the scheme only, in the avowed interests of a single English trade, and then referring this decision for confirmation to the votes of a Legislative Council whose interests all ran the other way. But for the Cantonment Bill no one can say anything at all. Its effects can only be to render the army in India more costly and less efficient—to a greater or less extent according as the prophecies of those who are conversant with the subject are fulfilled. It also requires the Government of India to register in the Statute Book an insult upon itself and its servants, by providing manaces for officers who transgress its executive orders. Who in the Council can speak for such a measure? There is likely, as we have seen, to be a unanimous consensus of official opinion upon the record against it, and the private opinions of members of the Government—Sir George White's for example—are tolerably well known. It will be, therefore, deeply interesting to see what line the official members of the Government will adopt. If they abstain even from voting the Bill is lost, and it is hard to see that the stars can fall in consequence or even that the Nonconformist conscience can demand vengeance on those who have defeated it because they have acted in the interests of the country. If on the other hand the members of the Executive Government and the extra official members persevere in their adherence to the strict official theory of their positions and again have to go through the farce of voting against their convictions—then surely it will be manifest that the Viceroy's Council in its present form is a mistake, and requires reconstitution. Cases like these that might pass in a small semi-official committee employed in shaping the projects of law conceived by the Executive Government, become wholly intolerable in an Assembly constituted on the model of a free and representative Chamber. One cannot employ the machinery of popular institutions for turning out the absolute decrees of a master—even though that master is himself a democracy. If the British Government is going to deal with India more and more autocratically, as all the tendencies of the time would appear to indicate, it should evolve some means of its own for declaring and carrying out its will. It is not honest and it is not fair to misemploy the semblance of free Government for turning out measures directly opposed to the sense and interests of the country.—"Pioneer."

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SURGEON-MAJOR SMITH'S CASE.

THE return of Surgeon-Major Clarence Smith to Madras affords an opportunity of reverting once more to the unfortunate case associated with his name. With regard to the facts of the case nothing new has cropped up since we last wrote, but a great deal of comment has been published in other parts of India about it, and the remarks of one or two of our contemporaries show that they either totally misunderstand the attitude which we have assumed or are not ashamed of totally misrepresenting it. As we fully saw from the first, the case lent itself readily to a peculiar style of facetious badinage. We felt, however, that comment of this character was not only wrong in itself under the serious circumstances of the case, but conducive to injustice to some if not all of the parties concerned. It was not perhaps surprising that a contemporary which is only too ready at every opportunity to hold up to derision all that comes from Madras should have given a free rein to its poor style of sarcasm and facetiousness on so good an occasion. The high-handed, hasty and ill-advised action of the authorities at Ootacamund in the early stages of the case was naturally enough made the most of by critics who are only too eager to conceal essential facts of a case if they can thereby heap opprobrium on the Government of Madras. But in their wholesale condemnation of this Government we contend that these critics altogether exceeded the bounds of fair criticism. For ourselves we have from the first endeavoured to regard the matter calmly and without hysteria. We recognised that there were three parties to the case,—Surgeon-Major Smith, Mr. Clegg, and the Madras Government—and that a fair view of it all could only be had by considering the motives not of one but of all of those concerned. As regards the first there was the offence committed, and be the exact nature of it what it may the offence is not denied. Mr. Clegg, the second party, was therefore well within his rights in reporting the matter, seeing that the offender was his and his family's official medical attendant. Whether Mr. Clegg exercised due discretion in exercising his rights is a different matter, and quite beside the main issue. And lastly, there is the Madras Government, from the Collector upwards. Here again we maintain, as we have always maintained, that with Mr. Clegg's complaint before them the authorities were bound to take notice of the offence. But in doing so, they unfortunately committed a series of unpardonable blunders and we have already shown what these blunders were. In our first article on the subject we remarked after reviewing the details of the alleged offence:—"The Collector, (and here we come to the bad features of the case from a public point of view) acting in what we cannot help thinking an unfair and unjust manner, forwarded the correspondence direct to Government without informing the Doctor of the fact, and without letting him have a copy of his accuser's statements. Irrespective of the injustice of this action, it was, one would say, the duty of the Collector of the District not to have communicated direct with Government on the subject, but to have brought the matter, in the first place, to the notice of the head of the Department concerned, namely, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras." And we also condemned the Madras Government for issuing its first two orders, which were not only hasty and ill-advised but absolutely *ultra vires*. But at the same time we deprecated the imputation of vindictive motives that had been made so loudly, and as it seemed to us so unreasonably, against the Madras Government. It would be unfair, we wrote, to assume that Government, in issuing these orders without a public enquiry, and on the written apology amounting to a practical confession of guilt on the part of the offending officer, was actuated by vindictive motives. Its purpose undoubtedly was to avoid a public scandal and to give Surgeon-Major Smith an opportunity of retiring from the service without the offence being publicly attached to his name. This opinion we continue to hold. The Madras Government acted foolishly and in acting foolishly it acted unjustly. But to speak of this Government, as the *Pioneer* did, as being "firm in oppression, vigorous in injustice" is to make use of unfair and unwarranted hyperbole.

This explanation of our attitude is made not in our own interests. It affects us little whether we are misunderstood or wilfully misrepresented by our contemporaries. But if the false impression that we approve of the action of the authorities is allowed to pass uncorrected it may prejudice Surgeon-Major Smith in the appeal which he is about to present to the Secretary of State. The case now lies between Surgeon-Major Smith and the Secretary of State, and we have no hesitation in saying that the former should receive redress at the hands of the latter. It is a month ago since we wrote that the circumstances of the case, even in its most serious aspect, would have been met by penalties less stringent than those imposed, and expressed the hope that the Secretary of Sate would look at the matter in the same light. The order of the Secretary of State is, however, even more severe than that of the Madras Government, and until it is rescinded or altered the cause of justice will suffer. We are glad to give publicity to the two letters which appear in the *Pioneer* received this morning and to the comments of our contemporary upon them. The suggestion contained in the letter of 'Miles' is, we consider, a good one, and we commend it to those of our readers whose sympathies are with Surgeon-Major Smith.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEANS IN CHINA.

THE Newchwang correspondent of the "North China Daily News" writes:—

In the midst of the excitement caused by the conflicting reports from the seat of war in Corea, it is to be hoped that the condition in which the hundred odd foreign residents at the ports of Newchwang will begin to find themselves within the next three months will not be lost sight of by those who are in any way responsible for the safety of foreigners in the Far East. That the condition of the handful of Europeans whose fate it will be to pass four months of the coming winter entirely cut off from effectual retreat, and surrounded by all the elements which generally lead to disturbances in China, is likely to be grave in the extreme, must at once be acknowledged by any one who thinks of their situation and knows anything of their environment.

Some of the dangers likely to arise have already been pointed out. Amongst other things it has been truly stated that Newchwang, being an important point on what will, during the winter, be the highway between Corea and Shanhaikuan, much of the excitement which the chances of war will bring forth will be focussed here, and soldiers returning from the front whether flushed with victory, or driven wild by defeat, will in either case be a source of terror to the unfortunate Europeans who will be found in their path.

Already a very dangerous element, the offspring of the war, has presented itself in our midst in the persons of the many deserters—soldiers and camp-followers—who have left the ranks on their way to Corea. These men are without, and will continue to be without, occupation; they are naturally the most depraved of the soldier class, and, being in constant dread of capture, they lurk in the lowest dens in the back alleys of the town, where they have constant opportunities for instigating the poor wretches they meet to evil actions, and at any moment a spark may thus be kindled which in the present state of excitement would spread like wild-fire over the entire district.

That in the event of a riot in time of war all foreigners would be treated by the ignorant and excited mob as the enemies of China, has already been sufficiently proved by the sad event which occurred last month in the neighbouring town of Lisoyang. Much more might be said to show the grave risks which are certain during the winter to surround this little outpost of western civilisation; but enough perhaps has been stated to show that the same precautions for their safety which in former years, when the danger was really less, were freely given, should this year be extended to the Newchwang residents. Just ten years ago, when it was feared that the feeling which everywhere prevailed amongst the Chinese on account of the French troubles might be a source of danger to the isolated foreigners in this place, an American gunboat was sent to winter here, and her presence rendered life and property secure. Now that the excitement is very much greater than in 1884, that we are in close proximity to the scene of conflict, that, apart from the war, there are dangers of local disturbances, it is to be earnestly hoped that one of the Treaty Powers will again be able to furnish a gunboat for our protection.

The following is a fairly accurate census of the European population in this district:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total
In Yingtze) port of Newchwang)	37	23	38	98
In outlying districts	22	17	8	47
	59	40	46	145

A few other missionaries, at present on their way out, will on their arrival bring the European population up to 150.

THE editor of *The Gentlewoman* having invited his readers to give an epigrammatic definition of the New Woman, publishes the result. She is variously described as "A fresh darn on the original blue stocking," which definition received the prize; "The old maid trying to be the young man;" "Sex of one and half a dozen of the other;" "A creature of opinions decided and skirts divided;" "One who has ceased to be a lady and has not yet attained to be a gentleman;" "The unsexed section of the sex;" "Man's newest and best reason for remaining single;" "Madam become Adam;" "A fast-sailing craft sailing near the wind and carrying no ballast;" "An old dish with new seasoning;" "Mannishness minus manliness."

JAPANESE OFFICERS INTERVIEWED.

THE two Japanese officers, Captains Matsinshi and Utsonomiya, who have been touring in India for the last seven months, arrived at Quetta on Thursday night and left on Sunday for Chaman, *en route* to Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. They were accompanied by Mr. Reish of the North-West Provinces Police, and Lieutenant Beddoes of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was detailed to attend on them during their stay. On Friday evening they witnessed the final ties in the polo tournament and dined the same night with General Luck. On Saturday morning they witnessed the parade of No. 5 Mountain Battery and the 40th Pathans, held expressly for their benefit.

At an interview on Saturday Captain Matsinshi, who has a very fair knowledge of English, speaking on behalf of himself and his brother officer, said that they were well pleased with all that they have seen in this country, being specially struck with Bombay, its harbour, docks, railway communications, and the commercial activity in the city, which he declared was truly called the "gate of India." He recognised the importance of Karachi as a military sea-port; but he thought that its harbour would have to be improved. He was very reticent about exprssing an opinion on the subject of the present war between China and Japan, but he allowed himself to say that China was "gaining experience," by which he meant she was receiving a lesson. He did not previously think that the Chinese navy was so weak as it has proved itself to be. When asked his opinion on the recent outrages on British subjects in China, he generously declared them to be the work of fanatics of the lower orders, who were acting without the countenance or encouragement of the Chinese Government, but blamed that Government for not improving the means of communication in the country, thus bringing itself into closer touch with the people. As an instance, he said that there were only about 500 miles of railway in China, whereas Japan, with a smaller and more mountainous area, possessed over two thousand miles. He casually inquired whether news was received in India direct from the seat of war and seemed disappointed to learn that everything came through Reuter's agency in London. In answer to an inquiry whether the war would affect their future movements, he said that they were hurrying through the remainder of their tour and hoped to be back in Japan by the beginning of December. He expressed admiration for our native troops, and said they were very desirous of seeing Sikh and Gurkha regiments, which they would do on their way home via Calcutta. They enjoyed very much the climate of Quetta which, he said, was like that of their own country, as also were its horticultural products. Altogether these two gentlemen appear to be well-selected military representatives of the England of the East.

MURDER OF A YOUNG MINISTER.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Times* from Thun, under date Sept. 15, the following account of a recent murder near Beatenberg:—"A murder, accompanied by robbery, was committed on the 13th at the Steamboat and Rope Railway Station at St. Beatenberg, on the Lake of Thun. M. Ollier, a Protestant clergyman from the south of France, was proceeding on foot from Interlaken to Thun, when on reaching a spot two hundred yards above the station, which is well known to nearly all English tourists, he received a revolver shot from behind, and, on turning round to face his assailant, a second bullet pierced his heart. Two more shots were fired at him, when the murderer, with the assistance of an accomplice, who had kept watch on the rock above, proceeded to throw the body over the railway into the lake, some hundreds of feet below. They were then disturbed by the cries of an old woman who had witnessed the whole scene from some distance. The murderer walked leisurely past the station along the high road. The old woman had given the alarm, but the two or three unarmed employes did not think it safe to approach too near, as the ruffian had again loaded his revolver, so that he finally took to the woods unmolested. The road is very much frequented by carriages, cycles, and pedestrians, and the time being two o'clock in the afternoon, a murder perpetrated with such audacity has never been known in this country. Four or five houses are within some 200 yards of the scene of the outrage. Both police and armed country people are searching the woods and mountains round the spot where the murderer was lost sight of, and as his features are now well known it is highly probable that he will soon be captured. The Rev. Charles Faulkner, English chaplain, writing from the Parsonage, Croix, Nord, on September 15, says:—The victim is M. le Pasteur Daniel Ollier, of Lille, son of Monsieur F. Ollier, who has been for more than thirty years senior pastor of the French Protestant Church of Lille. I have just seen the old man, and his grief may be more easily imagined than described. There are few men more widely known and none more highly esteemed in the North of France than Monsieur Ollier, *pere*, and the son was worthy of such a father. Highly educated, a good linguist, modest, earnest, pious, he was one of the most promising young pastors in this region. He left Lille with his wife and children a few weeks ago to join his father-in-law in Paris, and from thence they went to Switzerland *en famille* and he was to have returned home in a few days. I have known him from his childhood as man and boy worthy of all honour, and the French Protestant Church is the poorer for his death.

THE GOLF CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A CORRESPONDENT, commenting upon the Marquis of Salisbury's recent address to the members of the British Association at Oxford, expressed regret that his Lordship should be a victim to the modern and very prevalent disorder of insomnia. He went on to appeal to the medical profession for some prompt and effective remedy for that distressing ill. "Would that the noble leader of the Conservative party would take a three months' course of golf" was the inward exclamation of one who had himself suffered from insomnia, and was at the time rejoicing in a succession of nights of profound and refreshing sleep. Golf is the game for the exhausted brain-worker at any stage of his life. No junior is too young, no senior is too old to learn it; to learn it and to enjoy it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. On the golf links of St. Andrews the man of seventy looks fifty, and the man of fifty has the appearnce of thirty-five. The chief reasons for this are that both the old man and the middle-aged can eat, digest, and sleep. There are scores, perhaps hundreds, of educated men of all classes, between the ages of forty and ninety, at St. Andrews at this moment, and they are, without exception, the healthiest and handsomest collection of middle-aged and old men the writer has ever seen. Sleeplessness, so far as the writer was able to discover, in a three weeks' sojourn at St. Andrews, is absolutely unknown to the regular golf player. One may almost say it is impossible. Living as he does, in the open air, and taking several hours of daily exercise without unpleasant fatigue, and with a mind constantly, but not laboriously, interested, he eats well and so the brain is adequately nourished. The blood, too, is thoroughly

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE most observed of all the observing guests at Carlsbad just now is Count Caprivi, the German Chancellor. He is a tall, well-built man, broad-shouldered, and every inch a soldier. Everybody makes room for him when, with military punctuality he arrives early in the morning at the spring in order to drink his allotted number of mugs of the healing waters of the place. Count Caprivi is staying at the famous White Lion Hotel, where many a celebrity has sojourned while undergoing the cure. Most of the morning the Chancellor is at work, but before he eats his midday dinner he warily snatches the "forty winks" which are among the things prohibited after dinner during the Carlsbad cure. During the afternoon the Chancellor, on whom his burden of threescore years and three sits very lightly, makes excursions into the pretty neighbourhood, and the evening is spent in social intercourse with his fellow-guests, all of whom are charmed with the great man's simple geniality and bonhomie.

Here is a pretty little picture from the German Imperial nursery. A few days ago, just before the Emperor and Empress were starting for East Prussia, the three elder princes had just said "Good night" to them in the usual way, and requested their mother to come to their quarters just for one moment, for a last good-bye, before she left. "But you'll be asleep long before then," the Empress said, smilingly. No, they would not, the boys replied, and begged and prayed again for another visit. Quite late at night, when she was ready for her night journey, the Empress went into the bedroom of the three boys, and, to her surprise, found them wide awake. In order to keep each other awake they had roped themselves together, mountaineer fashion, and when one of them began to show signs of sleepiness, the two others pulled away at the "connecting link" till he had recovered from his drowsiness. There was "a tender last farewell," and then the trio went to sleep well satisfied.

When we of the present generation were young, what wild delight we all used to take in "Struwwelpeter," the death of whose author is announced. The style of children's books was quite different thirty or forty years ago from that which prevails now, although to many who are even now children "Struwwelpeter" has come as a friend and counsellor. The old editions, somewhat coarsely printed and coloured, and with each page backed by calico, so as to be untearable, have afforded delight to thousands. It is curious, by the way, that Dr. Hoffmann originally cautioned his publisher not to make the books too strong, as "children like to tear books as well as to read them." He was evidently thinking at the time of his own Fidgetty *Phil*, who couldn't sit still.

Mr. Glandstone's adherence to the Gothenburg licensing system has carried disorder into the Prohibitionist ranks. Sir Wilfrid Lawson will not admit that even Mr. Gladstone, much less the Bishop of Chester or Mr. Chamberlain, has a right to force reformed public houses upon localities which do not want them. His idea is still, not reform, but extinction. It is just as objectionable, he maintains, to have drinking shops authorised by the State or the municipalities as to have them licensed by magistrates; and from his own point of view it is hard to say that he is wrong.

There is a boy of ten years old, somewhere in West London, who goes to school, and can say the Lord's Prayer, but protests that he has "never heard of a God in heaven," or of the Bible. This was his statement in the West London Police-court, when he was tendered as a witness, and the magistrate, Mr. Curtis Bennett, declined to receive his evidence. It is to be regretted that the name of the school which this young heathen attends is not published.

A veritable link with the past is severed by the death of Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings, who has just died in his 82nd year. Dr. Greenhill was Dr. Newman's churchwarden at St. Mary's, Oxford, when the future cardinal tendered his resignation as vicar. While at Oxford he married Laura Ward, Dr. Arnold's niece, who at the time was living with her uncle. Dr. Greenhill was educated at Rugby under Arnold. He was in receipt of a small pension granted from the Civil List for his services in connection with literature.

As Chinese names are now very prominent both in speech and print, a letter about them which Mr. F. H. Balfour has published will be read with interest. Mr. Balfour points out that the surname of our old friend Li-Hung-Chang is the first syllable. We should, in fact, if we Anglicised him, call him Mr. Li-Hung-Chang is his personal name for public purposes; he has another for private use. In this respect the celebrated Viceroy is not peculiar: we should always remember that the first word in a Chinaman's name is his patronymic; the two following are his personal designation—as we should say in Europe, his Christian names.

As treasure-hunting has had a recrudescence of popularity lately, interest may be felt in the report that some of the famous treasure of Captain Kidd, over which there has been so much speculation, has been found in Gardener's Island, where he is reported to have buried it before being tried for piracy and hanged in 1701. It is said that a lump of gold, weighing twelve pounds, and consisting of molten Spanish coins, has been discovered. It is supposed to have been Captain Kidd's because of the coins being Spanish, but it is not explained how, if they were molten, it was discovered that they were Spanish.

The Welburn Hall estate, near Kirbymoorside, York, has changed hands for the second time within four years. It was purchased just over three years ago by Miss Clarke, of Filey, when a great part of the mansion was in ruins. She at once set about restoring the place on the old lines of the building, which was originally established as a Grange by Roger de Mowbray in connection with Rievaulx Abbey. The place is known to antiquarians as a very fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is full of interesting relics. Mr. Clarke has now sold it to Mr. John Shaw, the well-known coalowner of Darrington Hall, who unsuccessfully contested Pontefract at the last by-election.

We "(Globe)" learn that Sir William Melvill, the solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue, is about to retire after 28 years' service. The salary attached to the position is £2,000 per annum; and the solicitor has the assistance of two assistants at £1,200 and £1,000, respectively, and four chief clerks at salaries ranging from £850 to £600.

The French papers announce that Miss Anna Gould, the late Jay Gould's daughter, is engaged to Prince Francis of Battenberg, the youngest brother of Prince Henry. He is a lieutenant of Hessian infantry. Miss Gould's yearly income, the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" says, is estimated at nearly a quarter of a million.

In some walks of society it is an unwritten law that no dress shall be worn twice. A certain wealthy American lady gave an order recently to a Parisian firm for no fewer than forty dresses averaging £20 each, and another Parisian firm has a standing order to supply the Empress of Japan with £4,000 worth of clothes every year. A cape was made recently, the price of which was £2,000 It had solid gold clasps, and was ordered by a London lady.

From St. Petersburg comes the story of a charming young widow who raised a magnificent tomb over her late husband, and placed the following inscription on it:—"My grief is so great that I cannot bear it." Time, however, assuaged her grief and a year or two afterwards she married a handsome officer of the Imperial Guard. The inscription to her former husband at first troubled her a little, but she got over the difficulty by adding the word "alone."

According to the "World" Lord Salisbury is still a decidedly good shot at rabbits in the open. He, however, now confines himself to "fur," having given up partridge and pheasant shooting a good many years since. Moreover, he only allows himself two or three days rabbiting at Hatfield, preferring to spend his leisure hours in his splendid laboratory. This year Lord Salisbury, Lord Cranborne, and Lord Wolmer have already enjoyed excellent sport with the rabbits in the Park. They killed considerably over 1,000 head in their first two days in August.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" says that on one of the estates of Count Potocki, in Galicia, the very rare event of a mother, daughter, and grand-daughter each giving birth to a son on the same day has occurred this week. The mother is forty-eight, and the infant son is her sixteenth child. The daughter, who has just presented her husband with his eighth, is thirty-three years old; and the grand daughter, who was married last year, is not yet quite sixteen. All the three new-born sons are strong and healthy, and the same may be said of their mothers, who belong to the Polish peasant class.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" is assured that there is great fear in official circles that two peers, whose names are freely given at their clubs—viz., Lord Brassey and Lord Chesterfield—will follow the example of Lord Hothfield. A good deal of speculation was associated with these peers about a month ago, and then it was asserted that they were induced to pause in their resolve to disassociate themselves from the party by personal influences. However, the officials of the party believe that the example of Lord Hothfield will prove fatally contagious.

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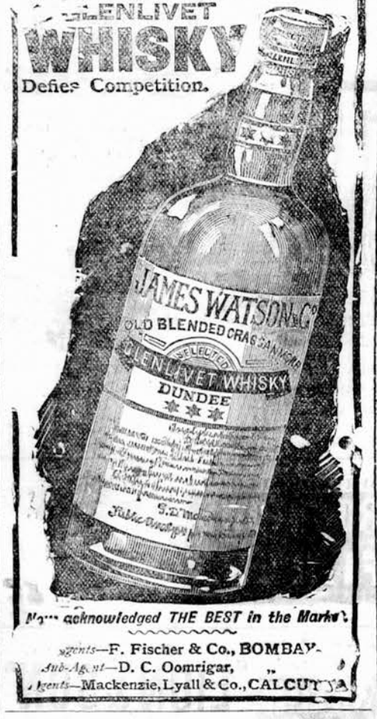

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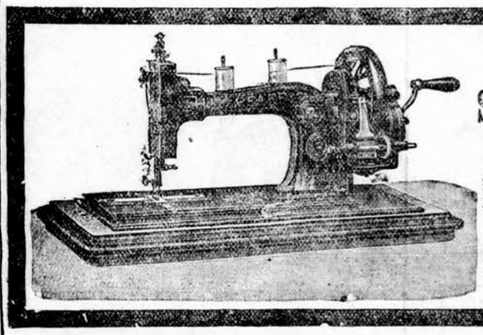

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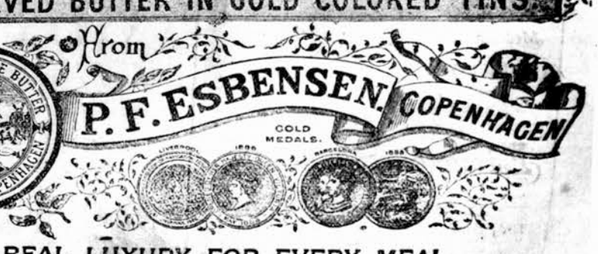

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(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by *GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA* a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :— "GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

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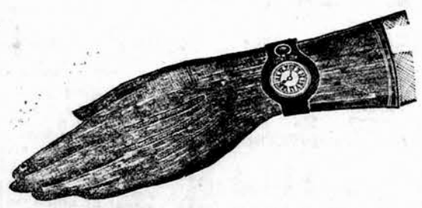
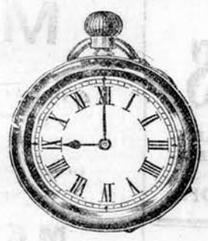
Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.



Ladies' Gold Wrist Watches, in fancy leather Wrist Straps, Rs. 57-8, 77-8, 87-8, 100, 122-8, 142-8.

Ladies' Gold Crystal face Watches, Keyless action, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200.

Magnifying Silver Crystal, Ball Chatelaine Watches, Rs. 45.



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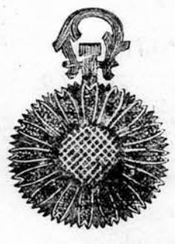

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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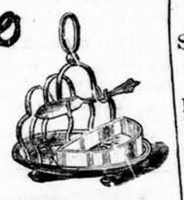

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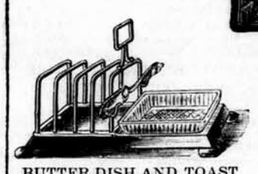

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WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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